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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR RAUL SUPER

THE two recent manifestations of juvenile delinquency revealed by the discovery of gangs of thieves among higher grade pupils at High Schools and the young hooligans who beat up a watchman at Eilat in order to steal a boat have aroused a natural apprehension in the minds of the community. The trouble seems characteristic of our period in every type of society, not excluding the Soviet Union. The fact that the problem is universal is an indication that much more fundamental causes have to be sought for it than any specific set of unique social conditions in any one country. Indeed the best professional opinion on the subject is inclined to the view that the problem arises, as a general rule, where there is a fairly serious break between the moral and ethical standards of one generation and another. If that break is less violent, as in Britain, it is because social, economic and moral changes take place more gradually. Britain, nevertheless, also has its "Teddy Boys," but even these can be explained by the rule; for one of the breaks which can cause the problem is the sudden acquisition of wealth on the part of parents who do not have the cultural equipment to adjust their lives wisely according to the new economic opportunities. This has happened in a fairly large number of cases in Britain since the war.

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IN Israel the change is of a different nature. There has been a sudden questioning of religious values and similarly of Zionist or national values. That it has been so long delayed here is due to the fact that the same tensions produced by the responsibilities of Statehood were shared by parents and children alike in the first years of independence. But in the nine years which have followed children have come to adolescence who did not take part in the struggle or know of it at first hand. Indeed their acceptance of the State as something, which for them has always been, is in itself an attitude which divides them from their parents. Insofar as the break between the religious and non-religious generations is concerned, this is not to be over-simplified. And by religion here one may, solely for reasons of brevity, roughly include also purely ideological concepts such as are evinced by the more extremist left-wing movements. There are two kinds of idealists. The gentle though no less sincere kind, who make a sympathetic transition between themselves and their children. This group does not normally breed delinquents. There are also the inbred and fanatical types, whose extremism in their beliefs and practices often disguises serious repression. It is in such directions that the danger lies.

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THE younger generation is seeking an outlet, usually in danger and adventure. Insofar as the recent High School culprits claim they did what they did for sport, there is a good deal of truth in what they say. But it will probably transpire that in each group there is at least one who has all the psychological background of delinquency and it is he who led the others to find fulfilment in anti-social activities. He will probably grow up a problem member of society. The others may well find their salvation in the Army, whose disciplined responsibilities have offered many youths the trial of strength that they seek. They could also be redeemed by some sort of life of free adventurousness in the Negev. This country uniquely has much to offer in which the spirit of adventure and revolt in youth can find constructive expression. Serious attention will also have to be given to certain aspects of the basic theories of further education in this country, to concepts of discipline, organized sport and extra-curricular activity of all kinds. It may be necessary to shift the main responsibility for the guidance of youth back from the over-independent youth movements to the educational authorities provided the latter develop an outlook in conformity with modern needs.

Jerusalem, April 26, 1957.

Over 100 Dead, Hurt as Quakes Rock Mid-East

Earthquakes shook the Middle East yesterday and Wednesday night, killing 31 persons in Turkey and Persia, wrecking the Turkish port of Fethiye, and toppling mosques and houses in the island of Rhodes.

More than 100 casualties were reported, according to U.P. and Reuter news dispatches.

In Israel, following the shock felt at about 9.15 p.m. on Wednesday, a second and considerably stronger one was was felt in Beersheba at 4.30 a.m. yesterday, our correspondent there reported. Many residents did not even feel it, he said, but others said their beds were shaken, and some residents ran out into the streets.

The Scientific Council said the epicentre of the first tremor was about 550 kms. west of Israel. No damage was caused. The tremor was rated as 3 on the scale measuring earthquakes from 1 up to 12.

15 Die in Persia

Fifteen persons were killed in Persia, where floods followed the earthquake, cutting off three villages near the Afghan border.

Two quakes hit Cairo and other Egyptian towns but there was little damage and no casualties.

In Fethiye (population 4,000) a 45-second quake caused 16 deaths and injured 80, and wrecked 80 per cent of the houses in the town. The ground cracked and water spurted out in several places. Reports from the southern Turkish towns of Milas and Marmaris said the tremor wrecked 43 houses and damaged another 105.

Rhodes, the largest of the Greek Dodecanese Islands, was badly shaken. Fifty houses and the minaret of the Turkish mosque in Rhodes collapsed. Eight persons were reported injured. Athens observatory described the shock as "most violent" and said the centre was 110 kms. south-east of Rhodes.

The Florence, Italy, Seismological Observatory said it registered two "ruinous" distant earthquakes yesterday and Wednesday night, centred about 1,800 kms. to the north-east, probably somewhere in Russia. It said they were of the eighth or ninth degree of the Mercalli scale.

A double earth tremor of medium strength shook Cyprus early yesterday, the second shock in seven hours.

U.K. to Have Rights In Ceylon Bases

COLOMBO, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Solomon Bandaranaike told a news conference today that British bases in Ceylon would be handed over in November but that certain facilities would continue to be extended to British forces for some time. He said details would be announced shortly, following the completion of talks in this connection.

A British Government delegation came here three weeks ago for talks on the changeover.

FARKAS GETS 16 YEARS

BUDAPEST, Thursday (Reuter). — Mihaly Farkas, former Hungarian Defence Minister and formerly one of the most powerful Communists in the country, has been jailed for 16 years for "serious violations of the law" during his term of office, it was announced today.

Budapest Radio announced tonight that Janos Sik of Csepel, a working class district of Budapest, was hanged today. A military court had sentenced him to death for illegal possession of arms.

Yugoslavia May Get 200 U.S. Jets

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Senator William Knowland (Republican, California) indicated today that the U.S. is considering military assistance to Yugoslavia, including delivery of up to 200 jet planes.

Defence officials said any jet aircraft which might be given to Yugoslavia would be the early models now classed as obsolete for the U.S.

RELIEF FOR YUGOSLAV U.N. TROOPS LEAVE

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — Troops to relieve the Yugoslav contingent of UNEF in Egypt today left Yugoslavia, the Tanjug news agency said. They embarked at Rijeka.

U.S. AID TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Officials hope to sign an aid agreement with Poland within a month, it was learned today.

Officials said the U.S. has offered aid totalling $105m., including $75m. in surplus farm goods.

U.S. Urges Pooling Missiles Research

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. today proposed that the world's nuclear powers pool their intercontinental missile research to prevent the development of "outer space nuclear weapons."

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Harold Stassen, put the suggestion to the five-power disarmament conference on his return from consultations in Washington. He proposed that the big powers take immediate "first steps" to prevent outer space vehicles like the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), earth satellites and space platforms from being turned into nuclear weapons.

POLISH P.M. TO PRAGUE

WARSAW, Thursday (Reuter) —Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz is to lead a government delegation which will leave here on May 2 for a "friendly visit" to Prague.

Dag: Attacks From Gaza 'Not Raids'

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold today at his news conference once again defended Egyptian belligerency, equating it with all violations of the armistice agreements.

Dag Irked as Nasser Said 'Not Gentleman'

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The usually composed Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold lost his temper for a brief moment at his news conference today.

He was asked by an Israel correspondent how he found it possible in his dealings with Abdul Nasser, "to reach a gentleman's agreement with a person who is not a gentleman?" Mr. Hammarskjold's face reddened, and he bit off a single sentence, "I do not think much of that question."

Later he lectured correspondents on their use of "dramatic" language when he replied to a question on whether he considered the Suez Canal "deadlock" broken. "My own language, as you know, is rather flat," he said.

His attention was drawn to two letters to the Security Council from Israel, complaining of border incidents in the Gaza Strip area. "I would suggest we look at the character of these incursions," he said. "We cannot under any circumstances use the word 'raids.' It is essential to keep that in mind."

He denied that the U.N. follows a double standard in not taking a vigorous stand against Egypt for blockading Israel, as against Israel in the Sinai hostilities. He stated that non-compliance with the armistice by both parties is widespread, "and if you call the Suez blockade belligerency, all non-compliance should be called that."

He denied Israel's allegation that Egypt had vetoed the Gaza Strip fence, stating that it was a practical matter which he is leaving entirely to Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, the UNEF Commander. He implied that Gen. Burns favours erecting a small section of the fence only.

Mr. Hammarskjold stated that the Security Council's 1951 resolution ordering Egypt to keep the canal open to Israel shipping is a ruling which he considered "binding." He added, "I have done all I could through diplomatic means — you might call it persuasion—to implement that Security Council decision."

Mr. Mordechai Kidron of Israel yesterday saw Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, President of the Security Council for this month, to request that Israel be invited to speak during the Suez Canal debate. It is understood that Sir Pierson tried to dissuade Mr. Kidron, stating that Israel's intervention would only complicate the situation.

Meanwhile, France vigorously opposes the Anglo-American spineless acceptance of the gyptian declaration as the best terms obtainable,and promised to veto any resolution presented. It is likely, therefore, that there will be only a discussion with no resolution tabled.

Mr. Hammarskjold is leaving for Europe on Sunday. He said he would visit Israel if this would serve a useful purpose, and that he had not heard from Jerusalem on this point.

The Suez Canal blockade against Israel could be taken to The Hague Court under the Egyptian declaration registered in the U.N., the Secretary-General said.

The declaration has international status under Article 102 of the Charter but may be revoked any time by Egypt, he added.

Legal experts differ with the Secretary-General's interpretation since Egypt guarantees to accept World Court jurisdiction over differences between the parties to the 1888 Constantinople Convention respecting interpretation of its provisions. Israel is not a party to the Convention (nor is the U.S.).

("Dag's New Riddle—Page 5)

West is Cool To Egypt's Terms

Egypt's terms for running the Suez Canal — which will be discussed by the Security Council today—were received with disappointment by the Western powers.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Egyptian memorandum presented on Wednesday "seems to us to be practically unacceptable." He said it contradicts the six principles voted by the Security Council in October.

He stated that the Egyptian note was a unilateral document which imposed a method of collecting Canal dues.

In Washington, officials regarded the memorandum as representing little improvement over the "unsatisfactory" Egyptian draft proposals of a month ago. But U.S. officials seemed desirous of exploiting the minor concessions made by Egypt. The inclination appeared to be for continued talks with the Nasser regime.

They stated that Egypt's terms for operating the canal could lead to a showdown before the World Court on the use of the waterway by Israel ships.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan called a Cabinet meeting to discuss the Suez problems and the Foreign Office spokesman termed the latest Egyptian note, not a "clear document."

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Harold Watkinson, stated that the Government advice to shippers to avoid the Suez Canal still held good. He was addressing a meeting of shipping executives. *(Reuter, UP)*

Eban Sees Dulles On M.E. Solution

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, consulted yesterday with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the Middle East situation.

"We discussed one or two matters in regard to the developing situation there and I gave the Secretary my latest impressions," he later told reporters. He said he conferred earlier on the Middle East with Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree, who suggested that he should see Mr. Dulles.

He was asked if he would attend the U.N. Security Council meeting on Suez, and said, "I shall probably go up there but I have not received so far any instructions from Jerusalem in what way we shall give our views on the Suez situation and my Government has not had time to study the necessary documents."

U.K. Labour Raps Failure in M.E.

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A Labour Movement manifesto today accused the Conservative Government of depriving the country of almost all influence in the Middle East through failure to measure up to the challenge of nationalism there.

The manifesto was issued by the National Council of Labour, comprising the Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress and the Cooperatives.

It said, "The Conservative Governments have failed lamentably through the pursuit of policies based on outworn and outdated conceptions. By their acts of folly they lost us the moral leadership of the nations, a leadership we rightly prized, as enabling us to play a key role for peace in the counsels of the nations."

Syrian and Egyptian Leaders Go to Saud

The Syrian President, Foreign Minister and Chief of Staff flew into Cairo unexpectedly yesterday for talks with Egyptian leaders on the Jordan crisis. They were met at the airport by Abdul Nasser and immediately went into conference and talked for three hours.

There was no advance announcement of the visit by President Shukri el Kuwatly, Salah e-Din Bitar and Major-General Tewfik Nizam e-Din.

Kuwatly is leaving for Saudi Arabia today accompanied by an Egyptian mission headed by Colonel Anwar el Sadat, and including Wing Commander Ali Sabry, Abdul Nasser's political adviser, in response to a request from King Saud received by Abdul Nasser.

Cairo Radio described Saud's message as "an important letter in which he asked the Egyptian President to send envoys in order to study the situation in the area and to review certain important matters."

Syrians, Egyptians Fire on Farmers

Shots from a sub-machine-gun were fired yesterday morning from the Syrian side of the border at Kfar Szold, in Upper Galilee, the Army spokesman announced last night. There were no casualties.

The members of the kibbutz returned the fire.

A tractor driver was fired upon in the fields of Kibbutz Kisufim, near the Gaza Strip, on Tuesday night about midnight. The driver was not injured.

Investigation disclosed the footprints of three men leading to the border of the Strip.

The Jerusalem Post Beersheba correspondent reports that the same night some 90 metres of irrigation pipe were stolen from the fields of the kibbutz.

On Wednesday night, three cows and a mule were stolen by infiltrators from Moshav Maslul in the Negev, it was learned. The thieves apparently failed to break open the stable doors and took the animals out through a large low window.

Their evident attempt to push a fourth cow through the window was frustrated when the animal proved too big for them.

Israel Wants Book Exchange with Russia

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel is ready to resume importing books and periodicals from the Soviet Union, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

However, this must be a mutual arrangement, meaning that the Russians allow the import of Israel books.

A decision in principle has already been taken by the Foreign Ministry although no negotiations have been yet opened.

It will be recalled that the exchange of books and periodicals was stopped when the Russians banned the sale of fuel to Israel because of the Sinai campaign.

It is understood that no talks have been initiated on renewing the fuel deal.

Britain Sees Good Emerging From Arabs' Extremism

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — The latest developments in Jordan are followed here with considerable stoicism. The B.B.C. reports from Amman that "America has completely replaced Britain as the main enemy."

The Amman correspondent of "The Times" thinks that, if "serious disturbances prevail, King Hussein may find his effective army strength sufficient only to hold Transjordan, while the left-bank Arabs expect that Arab Palestine would be virtually abandoned."

Informed observers think the open emergence of Communist-Fascist elements in Jordan and the repercussions thereof in Syria and Egypt may have beneficial results.

Abdul Nasser's closest public relations adviser, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, has just threatened Washington with total war. This is typical of the stepped-up anti-Western campaign being waged by Abdul Nasser everywhere in the Arab world.

Thus the last illusions in the West about Arab integral nationalism and "positive neutralism" are being dispelled and the U.S. will have to come up with a realistic appraisal of the Middle East situation.

The same development is also expected by the Arab countries, for the Communist-Fascist forces now emerging victorious are unable to tackle successfully the urgent domestic problems of the Arab states.

Bulganin Letter

But the Jordan situation is overshadowed here by the latest Soviet attempt to recreate the Geneva atmosphere. The "Manchester Guardian" compares Marshal Bulganin with Horace Walpole as an "inexhaustible letter-writer," while "The Times" ridicules his attempt to "appear as a sage and sorrowful friend."

The letter is nevertheless being studied with close attention and its possible repercussion on the Middle East is being explored. The attempt to enlist Western help for concerted action against Israel, is not being taken seriously as it is believed to be meant to serve as a tranquillizer for Abdul Nasser, whose bellicose intentions create apprehension in Moscow.

Abdul Nasser wants to follow up his current Suez Canal victory with a campaign for the ousting of UNEF from Sharm e-Sheikh. Success would certainly lead to attacks on Israel ships, which would mean a new Middle East war within the next few months.

The Soviet Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. E. Kisselev, has attempted to explain to Abdul Nasser that Egypt cannot expect military successes in the near future and that while political action should be applied against Israel with a maximum of Russian help, Abdul Nasser should concentrate his activities on more promising targets, such as Jordan or the Persian Gulf oil principalities.

FINNISH GOVT QUITS

HELSINKI, Thursday (UP). — The coalition Government headed by Karl August Fagerholm resigned this afternoon.

President Kekkonen asked the Cabinet to remain in office pending his talks with leaders of the various political parties.

Hussein Bans Parties, Imposes Martial Law, Complete Curfew

Puts Own Men in Cabinet

King Hussein of Jordan yesterday struck back at the pro-Egyptian opposition threatening his throne by proclaiming martial law, imposing a day-and-night curfew, dissolving all political parties, and setting up a Government of independents under Premier Ibrahim Hashem.

The latter, regarded as a friend of the West, set up his Government after the nine-day-old Cabinet of Hussein Khalidi resigned in surrender to leftist threats and violence promoted by ex-Premier Suleiman Nabulsi and his colleagues.

The Jordan monarch acted swiftly two hours after midnight on Wednesday, when he broadcast to the nation explaining his actions. He ordered armoured units of the Arab Legion to take control of Amman, the Old City of Jerusalem, Jericho and Nablus.

Nearly all communication with the outside world was cut, when Khalidi half-an-hour after midnight gave the King his resignation, after trying to stem the tide of pro-Egyptian and pro-Soviet intrigue. Amman was a dead city as the streets were deserted except for patrolling police and troops. Jeeps with troops and scout cars with Bren guns cruised through the city.

Palace Heavily Guarded

The new Cabinet was installed by sunrise yesterday. Western diplomats in Amman reported that the Royal Palace was heavily guarded by armoured vehicles. They said that cannon placed in the outskirts of the capital had been zeroed in on strategic objectives in the city, and that troops guarded foreign legations and Government buildings.

Because of the curfew no Jordan newspapers appeared. Curfew was said to have been imposed at 7 p.m. on Wednesday except in the Old City where demonstrations continued until after midnight. News also reached Amman that there was rioting in the Irbid region in north Jordan where Syrian forces are stationed.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Beirut yesterday said that Nabulsi, whose dismissal as Premier three weeks ago set off the crisis, had dropped from sight after Khalidi resigned, and was believed to have been arrested together with other opposition members.

Other reports reaching Beirut from Jordan said that Saudi Arabian and Iraqi troops took up positions shielding Amman from the pro-Communist "West Bank" Palestine and Syria. The reports said that Saudi motorized units also sped to Nablus, home town of Nabulsi and headquarters of the opposition. The long dash was made at such speed that two Saudi vehicles overturned. "Volunteer" Iraqi units were said to be stationed between Amman and the Syrian border.

Heavy Censorship

Confirmation of this could not be obtained as only Government telephone calls were allowed and correspondents in Amman were subject to total censorship.

There were many reports of arrests after Premier Hashem took over. It was said that one of Hashem's first moves was to transfer control of the security forces — including civil police — to the army high command.

A high Government source said the Hashem Cabinet conferred throughout the day, and after a short break, resumed discussions last night. The new ministers met after planning emergency measures to carry out the King's orders to "clean up" the Government and military.

The curfew in Amman was lifted for two hours during the day to allow residents to do shopping.

(UP, Reuter, Ramallah Radio)

U.S. 6th Fleet Races East To Prevent Jordan Carve-Up

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The U.S. Sixth Fleet has been ordered back to Eastern Mediterranean waters, Defence headquarters announced here today.

The official explanation of the fleet's movement was that it might be necessary to remove American nationals from the Jordan trouble zone. Privately, however, authorities admitted that it was a show of force to restrain Egypt, Syria and Israel from carving up Jordan.

This appeared to link up with last night's Augusta, Georgia, statement by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles, that they regarded the "independence and integrity of Jordan as vital."

The fleet had been in French and Italian ports for the last 10 days. Its sailing orders were so urgent, that 150 sailors on leave in Paris were left behind.

Naval spokesmen said today that the Sixth Fleet includes 50 ships, among them the world's largest carrier, the U.S.S. Forrestal, and a reinforced battalion of Marines. The 60,000-ton Forrestal is reported to be capable of launching four of her complement of 90 twin-engined jet bombers every 22 seconds from its runways. These Douglas Sky-Warrior planes can fly 1,400 miles without refuelling.

The reinforced Marine battalion is equipped with "all necessary equipment to effect a landing" but there is no confirmation of reports that it has tactical atomic weapons.

The spokesman of the State Department, Mr. Lincoln White, declined today to link the fleet's movement formally with the Jordanian crisis. He declined comment on hypothetical questions, but when asked whether the President had invoked the Middle East doctrine, he replied "No Sir!"

(Reuter, INA)

Resume U.S. Aid To Israel in Week

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — American officials working on the resumption of economic aid to Israel said today they plan to make their first allocation within a week.

That will signal the actual start of a $25m. programme for the 1957 year which was about to get under way when Israel's invasion of Egypt brought all aid operations to a halt. The U.S. agreed to resume aid six weeks ago, after the last Israel troops were withdrawn from Egypt, and negotiations on details have been proceeding since in Washington and Tel Aviv.

No move has been made as yet to resume economic aid to Egypt and Jordan, which was suspended at the same time as the programme in Israel. The hope here has been that aid to Jordan could be resumed—and increased—as a result of a visit to that country by the special Middle East Ambassador, Mr. James P. Richards.

The size of the first allocation for Israel for the 1957 fiscal period — which ends June 30 — was not revealed. But officials said it would signal resumption of the flow of industrial items and agricultural commodities. The farm products, to come out of surplus domestic stocks, will be sold to Israel for local currency which will be given Israel for financing economic development projects to be agreed upon between the two countries.

American economic aid technicians evacuated from Israel after the invasion of Egypt last fall were continuing to be processed in Washington for return to their jobs in Israel. An International Cooperation Administration official said about seven have been sent back already and another dozen are about to leave.

U.N. Aid Director Here for Talks

The Director-General of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, Mr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, arrived yesterday for a four-day visit as part of a tour of Asian countries.

Mr. Keenleyside plans to discuss with the Israel authorities the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme for 1958 and to review the implementation of the programme for the current year. The 1957 programme, published a month ago, included the U.N.'s participation in the recently established Technological Advisory Board, seismic research for oil prospecting and industrial productivity planning. A meeting with the Foreign Minister has also been scheduled.

The visitor arrived from Teheran by Air France. This is Mr. Keenleyside's second visit to Israel; the first was in 1951.

Ike Says Jordan's Freedom 'Vital'

AUGUSTA, Georgia, Thursday (UP). — President Eisenhower said last night that the U.S. considers it "vital" that the independence and integrity of Jordan be maintained.

The President's statement, made with the telephone advice of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, apparently was an admonition to Jordan's neighbours in the Middle East to keep their hands off. The President and Mr. Dulles discussed the Jordan situation by long-distance telephone yesterday afternoon.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty then issued this statement on their behalf, "Both the President and the Secretary of State regard the independence and integrity of Jordan as 'vital."

Mr. Hagerty added that the phrase "independence and integrity" comes from the Middle East resolution as passed by Congress which reads "the U.S. regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East."

Mr. Hagerty said that as far as he knows King Hussein has not requested any assistance from the U.S. since the start of the present Jordan crisis.

Asked whether the President and Mr. Dulles had detected any Communist activity behind the Jordan dispute, Mr. Hagerty replied, "I think that would be unfair to say." He parried most other questions on the subject, standing on his one-sentence statement. He did say he thought it would be wrong to regard the issuance of this unusual statement by Mr. Eisenhower as the "first use" of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Cyprus Role in M.E. Defence Studied

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Defence Minister Duncan Sandys said today that the primary purpose of his visit here is to discuss with the Governor, Sir John Harding, and service chiefs the role which British forces will play to support NATO, the Baghdad Pact and other responsibilities in the Middle East.

He told a questioner that Britain has built up a stock of atomic bombs, and that some aircraft based in Cyprus are capable of carrying conventional as well as atomic bombs.

Mr. Sandys said he hoped "before very long" to reduce the number of British forces in Cyprus.

Moscow Radio Alleges Israel Mobilizing

Moscow Radio charged yesterday that "Israel is now calling up her army reserves," according to SIMA, the European monitoring service.

It quoted the Russian broadcast as asserting that groups of tanks and various other military formations were concentrating along the armistice lines in the Jerusalem and Ramle sectors, as well as other spots close to the Jordan border. The radio termed these military preparations as demonstrating support for pro-Western elements in Jordan.

The radio claimed that "Israel intends to conquer certain parts of Jordan territory should the situation prove favourable for her."

DAYAN IN ROME

ROME, Thursday (Reuter). — Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, arrived today from Florence on a private tour of Italy.

An Israel Embassy spokesman denied reports that R/A Dayan planned to cut short his holiday. He would spend a day or two in Rome as originally planned, then go to Naples to board a liner for Haifa. He is accompanied by his wife and two sons.

Hussein Tries To Woo Palestinians

King Hussein, at 2 a.m. yesterday, broadcast an appeal for tranquillity and order, and singled out Suleiman Nabulsi, ex-Premier and leader of the leftist opposition, Foreign Minister in the dismissed cabinet of Khalidi, as the man to blame for fomenting disturbances to "disrupt the country and its independence for personal glory."

The King's broadcast was clearly aimed to win Palestinian sentiment away from the pro-Egyptian opposition. He called Nabulsi and his colleagues "Communists — agents of Israel," and said he wanted peace now to "strengthen the day of revenge when we shall regain Palestine."

He claimed that he wanted to make war on Israel last November after the Sinai campaign in order to aid Egypt, but that Nabulsi prevented him. He also asserted that it had been Nabulsi's idea to accept the Eisenhower Doctrine. He said he would not invite Mr. James Richards, President Eisenhower's Middle East envoy, to come to Jordan, but would adhere to the decisions of the last Cairo "summit" conference. (These left the issue open as they did not accept or refuse the Doctrine).

(Despite his harangue against the Doctrine, the blaring strains of "Stars and Stripes Forever" turned up in the martial music which heralded the radio broadcast.)

The King declared that the "Communists and troublemakers," by agitating against the Khalidi Government, threatened to throw the country open to Israel attack. He said that Nabulsi and his henchmen aimed to control the Arab Legion and to use it as a tool to serve their ends.

The King for the first time castigated the Egyptian press and radio for their incitement against him. But he stated that he would be patient and would not reply to this smear campaign in the interests of the "brotherly union" with Egypt.

(Ramallah Radio, UP)

THE KING'S MEN

The Premier Ibrahim Hashem has the additional post of Minister of Justice. Notorious for his iron-handed handling of troubles for the royal house, he is remembered for his firm imposition of martial law in the past, for mass arrests and opening detention camp in the desert for troublemakers and Communists. He has been premier several times, including from 1933-38, 1945 and again in 1955. He was then appointed President of the Senate.

His Deputy and Foreign Minister is Samir Rifa'a, who has been premier several times.

The Minister of Defence, Health and Social Welfare is Suleiman Toukan of Nablus.

Another "strong-man", Falah Madadha, former Military Governor of the Old City, is Minister of Interior.

The portfolios of Finance and Commerce go to Anistas Hanania; National Economy, Education and Culture to Khalussi Kheiry, and Agriculture, Development and Reconstruction to Akef el Fa'is.

SMYSLOV LOOMS AS CHESS CHAMPION

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Vassili Smyslov, the challenger, today all but clinched the world chess title in the 21st game of the series with the world champion, Mikhail Botvinnik. Smyslov now leads 12 games to nine.

MEIR SEES U.S. ENVOY FOR 'ROUTINE' TALK

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward Lawson, for a talk on "routine matters," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The immediate crisis in Jordan was not specifically discussed, he said.

The meeting was mutually arranged several days ago.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Rabbi Abraham M. Hershberg, chairman of the Organization for Religious Freedom in the U.S.

On the occasion of Anzac Day, the President also received members of the Zion Mule Corps which had fought at Gallipoli in the First World War. The group was headed by Mr. R. Aboulafia.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received Mr. Aneurin Bevan, and gave a luncheon in his honour. (Picture — Page 4.)

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Lord Cohen of Walmer sat on the bench of the Supreme Court yesterday as Guest Justice. He was welcomed by the Presiding Justice, Dr. E.D. Goitein. Justice Y. Sussman translated the proceedings for the guest, who was accompanied by Mr. Norman Bentwich.

Lord and Lady Cohen were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Dean of the Hebrew University's Law Faculty, Professor B. Akzin, yesterday.

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The First Secretary and Labour Attache of the British Embassy, Mr. William H. Marsh, and Mrs. Marsh, were yesterday given a farewell reception at the Beilinson Hospital by the Central Office of Kupat Holim. Present were members of the Executive Board of Kupat Holim and heads of departments. Mr. Yitzhak Kanev, chairman of the Board, and Mr. Mendel Kohansky, spoke on behalf of the organization.

•

Archbishop Ilmari Salomies, Primate of Finland, and Mrs. Kirsti Salomies, yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science.

•

The Mayor of Toensberg (Norway) and Mrs. T. Broch visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

•

Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, with their ladies toured Eilat yesterday, visiting torpedo boats and the frigates in Eilat harbour. They returned by special Army plane in the afternoon.

•

Mrs. Raya Jaglom of Tel Aviv was elected Deputy Treasurer of the World WIZO Executive at a meeting of the Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mrs. Jaglom was elected to the Executive at the Conference held in Tel Aviv last month.

•

Haifa Port Manager A. Landman will speak on "Ports of the Future" at the Haifa Maritime Club at 1.15 today.

•

The traditional Yom Ha'atzmaut Dance will be held at the Israel Touring Club, Jerusalem, on May 5, at 9 p.m.

BIRTH

NEUBERGER — To Ruth (née Marx) and Raphael Neuberger, Haifa, on April 21, 1957, a daughter, sister to Alon.

•

OBITUARY

Mrs. Rose E. Greenblatt

Rose Hannah Greenblatt, née Elpiner, wife of Israel, mother of Geulah Balfours Abrahams of Princeton and Shmuel Herzl (Govreen) of Jerusalem, died in Miami on Wednesday at the age of 53, while preparing for Aliya to Israel.

MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting on the 30th day of the death of Mordechai Narkiss, late Director of the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem, will be held at the Museum next Thursday at 8 p.m.

Independence Day Children To Be Feted

Jerusalem children born on Independence Day and who are three or over are invited to a birthday party at the Municipal Council Chamber. Birthday presents will be handed out.

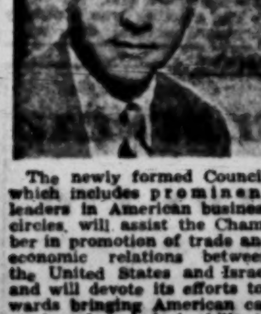
Their parents are asked to pick up tickets at Room 25 of the Municipality weekdays between 9 and 1.

The Municipal Department of Education is also sponsoring a competition for the best decorated bicycle in the Independence Day bicycle parade. Youths aged 10 to 15 who wish to participate should bring their parents' permission to the Department at the Municipality Building between 9 and 1.

PANAMA.— Fifteen thousand U.S. troops in the Panama Canal Zone yesterday began the biggest military manoeuvres ever held in Central or South America.

B.W. Heath Joins U.S.-Israel Chamber

NEW YORK, April 10. — Benjamin W. Heath, President of Israel Mediterranean Petroleum Inc., today was elected a member of the National Council of the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc.



The newly formed Council, which includes prominent leaders in American business circles, will assist the Chamber in promotion of trade and economic relations between the United States and Israel and will devote its efforts towards bringing American capital and technical skills to more active participation in the expansion of Israel's economy. *(Communicated)*

Nine 'Wildcat' Oil Drillings In Negev, Galilee and Judea

Jerusalem Post Reporter

With nine oil drillings under way outside the Heletz field, there is more "wildcatting" in Israel than ever before, it was learned yesterday from Development Ministry sources. Only two wells are being drilled in Heletz, but plans are afoot to begin another two.

The first signs of a boundary of the Heletz oilfield were found recently, when two drillings — Heletz 18 and Heletz 19 — were found to be dry. These were the first dry drillings in the oilfield. Heletz 18 is in the north-east of the field, while Heletz 19 was located in the south, near the Arab village of Breir.

Altogether there are 11 wells yielding oil totalling 150 tons a day. Another seven wells in which oil has been discovered are awaiting installations that will direct the flow.

The oil is transferred daily to Haifa by train, which loads from the Heletz Migdal Ashkelon pipeline.

"Wildcat" drilling is at present under way in Breir, to the south of Heletz, where one well has already proved dry, and in Negba. Both sites are operated by Lapidot which, in partnership with Naphta, is also drilling in the Zikim area, to the west of Heletz. Here the drill has reached 4,500 feet.

In the Revaha area of the Lachish region, Naphta has been drilling in partnership with the Pan-Israel Corporation and is about to give up, after having reached 7,000 feet. The drilling in Tiberias has reached over 2,000 feet and is continuing. It is being carried out by Israel Continental. Naphta and Israel-American have reached 2,800 feet in their Ein Gedi drilling, one of the most difficult in the country.

At the Sdom drilling, by Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospectors, the bit is already at 8,700 feet. The rig there has a capacity to get down to 12,000 feet. Another drilling, 2 kms. from the Sdom site, should begin within a few days.

At Tanifim, in the southern Negev, Lapidot has reached 1,500 feet.

The Abu Ghosh drilling is nearing 2,000 feet. It is conducted by Judea Oil, which is owned by Solel Boneh and a Belgian group of investors.

Pan-Israel and Israel Mediterranean are expecting the arrival soon of a seismic group, coming to examine the areas of their concessions. This group, which was expected before the Sinai Campaign and prevented from coming out since, held up the activities of both companies.

Sports Institute Seeks Support

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA, Thursday. — Sports training from "kindergarten to army reserves" will be offered from now on at the Wingate Institute for Physical Education, Mr. Baruch Bagg, Acting Director, told reporters during a recent tour of the Institute.

All groups interested in sports — the Army, Gadna, schools, sports organizations and the physical culture instructors' seminaries—would now meet under a common roof, thus raising the standards of training throughout the country, he said. "We regard this not only as a sports centre, but a meeting place for sabras and immigrant youth."

The institute, which is situated in the hills between the coastal road and the sea some 12 kms. from here, so far consists of an administrative building containing offices and study rooms, and the Norman Gymnasium, both planned by Architects B. Idelson and A. Sharon.

During the press tour, 126 youngsters were to be seen on the grounds. They are divided into five courses. Due to lack of housing, they were living in tents and eating in a bamboo-walled tent which provided the atmosphere of a newly settled kibbutz-cum-summer camp.

The institute stretches over 170 dunams, and when completed will include a 400-metre running track, football stadium, a closed swimming pool, and handball, netball, and tennis courts.

A special body for medical research into sports training will also be established.

"It's all a matter of money," Mr. Bagg observed. So far, IL415,000 had gone into the place, more than half coming from the Government and the rest contributed by the Norman Fund and the Carlebach Legacy. Another IL600,000 are needed to complete the Institute.

The Institute had been fortunate in acquiring good friends in England, headed by Mrs. Judith Giaquinto, whose committee under Lord Nathan had been a big help. The U.S. committee, headed by Col. H. Green and Mr. G. Mandel, an engineer of Waterville, are sending central heating equipment. Friends had also organized in Finland and Denmark. "Strange enough, there is less interest in this country than abroad," Mr. Bagg said.

The Institute is set in the midst of flowering gardens and lawns. Five trees have already been planted. Eventually a recreation camp under canvas for adults is planned, in the hope that its "ideal situation" right next to the sea would bring many guests to enjoy both the sports facilities and the scenery.

Rabbi Brodie Guest of RAF Association

The Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, Rabbi Israel Brodie, was the guest of honour at a reception arranged by the R.A.F. Association at Z.O.A. House on Wednesday.

Rabbi Brodie, during World War II, was the Senior Jewish Chaplain R.A.F., Middle East, and said that although he attended many re-unions with former comrades, there was a special heart-warming significance in such a meeting in Israel. He said that he was certain that he knew all the members of the Association present by name still.

The Commander of the Air Force, Aluf Dan Tolkowski, was among the "former comrades" present.

Manufacturers Accept Unemployment Levy

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Manufacturers Association has asked its affiliated employers to transfer their contribution to the workers vacation fund to the unemployment levy recently established by the Histadrut, Mr. Y. Meshel, head of the Histadrut Industrial Workers Department, disclosed yesterday.

In factories where employers do not share in a joint vacation fund, the employers have been asked to deduct one day's pay from their employees, in consultation with workers committees and labour councils, it was said.

A committee to study the question of severance pay with the aim of linking it to the Cost-of-Living Index so as to maintain its value, was set up by the department.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** — Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibits. New finds from tombs excavated in Jerusalem and from Ein Malahha. 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Selected Acquisitions 1946-1956. 2) Etchings on Biblical Themes by Ben Zion, New York. 3) Traditional Seder Table. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Exhibition of various Hebrew University departments. Administration Building. Givat Ram. Open weekdays, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

1) Jerusalem Artists Spring Exhibition. 2) Applied Arts and Crafts. Artists' House. 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Paintings and Drawings by Zippora Brenner. Chosen Works by Israel Painters. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2 (last Saturday).

• **Film Shows:** — Israeli Films, daily Keren Hayesod Hall, 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:**— Hebrew University Conducted Tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.)

• **Recorded Music:**— Music to Inspire (with background pictures), Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 4 in F. Minor, op 36, Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:**— Tel Aviv Museum Annual Exhibition of "Israel Painters and Sculptors," 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service — 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and daily.

GIVATAYIM

• **Theatre:**— Daigan and Schumacher, Noga, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:**— Saturday Music Hour. Bertok. Music for Stringed Instruments; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Concert:** — Jerusalem Chamber Music Society 9th Concert — Works for two pianofortes. Beit Hillel, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities. Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a l'oignon. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 23752.

•

For a Chinese lunch and dinner only Riksa, 2 Rehov Trumpeldor.

• **Theatre:** — Cameri, "No Time for Sergeants". Mograbi, 6.30 and 9.30. "Yerma," New Hall, 7 and 9.15.

• **Chamber Concert:**— Mozart (Piano Quartet, K. 493), Brahms (Horn Trio and Piano Quartet, Op. 60). 8.30 p.m. Museum.

• **Lectures:**— Mr. Eliezer Livneh, on "The World of Tomorrow and its Contradictions." Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m. Rabbi Nehemia Roth, on "American Jewry's Religious Life." Beit Ha'am, 5 p.m. Followed by quiz game directed by Mr. Shevah Weiss.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Bible exhibition of Marc Chagall and sculptures by Jacques Loutchansky. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Yeheskiel Streichman. Conducted tour: 11.30 a.m. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

NATANYA

• **Theatre:**— Daigan and Schumacher, Esther, 9 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

HAIFA

• **Lecture:** — Mr. Z. Bar-Niv, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Labour, on: "Collective Agreements in Israel" on Sunday, April 28, 1957, 8.30 p.m. Technion, Hall 12. Auspices: Israel Political Science Association.

478 Newcomers Land in Haifa

HAIFA, Thursday. — Haifa port again received its almost daily quota of immigrants when 478 newcomers arrived in the s.s. Pace this morning. Of the new arrivals, 13 came from Egypt, the rest from Europe.

Most of the adult immigrants were well over 40 years old, and were accompanied by many children.

Difficulties have been felt in one country in obtaining passports for younger persons, one of the immigrants stated. He said that apprehension was felt by the Jewish population there because of anti-Semitic utterances. He himself had gladly given up a well-paid job, as an expert in electric cables, to emigrate with his family.

"The children in school told me my place was not here, I should go away..." the man's 10-year-old boy piped in.

Immigrants also said that during periods of tension the neighbours would close their doors and windows and refuse to talk to the Jews.

The immigrants were sent to Kiryat Gat, Dimona, Beit Shemesh, Bat Yam, Kfar Yona and the Haifa suburb, Kiryat Benyamin. Forty-eight persons were sent to Safad, while 28 chose to join collective settlements.

Some 70 persons joined their relatives, while 22 went to Moshavim. Amongst the immigrants were six physicians and five engineers, one of them an inventor.

U.S. Bonds Group Due on Sunday

The first organized group of Americans to arrive in Israel since the lifting of the ban on travel to the Middle East will be the National Leadership Delegation of State of Israel Bonds which is leaving New York today by El Al.

The delegation, scheduled to arrive on Sunday evening, is headed by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, and consists of 37 leading figures in State of Israel Bonds from all over the US. and Canada.

The group, which will conduct a 10-day fact-finding mission, is coming to Israel on the invitation of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol. Its members will have meetings with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Mr. Eshkol. They will be the guests of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at the Independence Day Parade.

FALKIRK WINS SCOTTISH CUP

GLASGOW, Thursday (Reuter). — A goal, scored by inside-left Eddie Moran in the 11th minute of extra time, gave Falkirk a 2-1 victory over Kilmarnock in the replay of the Scottish Soccer Cup Final, at Hampden Park, here last night. It was the first time Falkirk has won the trophy since they beat Raith Rovers 2-0, in the 1913 final.

A BRAWL between a group of immigrants from Europe and police who were called by the Amidar housing company resulted in the detention of three persons. The disturbance arose when Amidar asked two immigrants to vacate dwellings which they had unlawfully entered.

To Let For One Year
2½ Rooms
Furnished Apartment
in Ahuza, Haifa, beautiful location. Apply: Dr. Epstein, 5A Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Haifa, Tel. 68288.

FOR SALE:
American furnishings
Simmons Hidenbed, Zenith Trans-Oceanic 3-way radio; studio couch, Baby Boodle Buggy; Cosco Teawagon/table; Aluminum folding table (60" x 24"); Englander double bed; G.E. Automatic Toaster; Radiant/Blower electric heater; Kenmore 12" fan; 1500 watt transformer. Apply: Yanich, 25 Shikun Rassco, Katamon, Jerusalem.

'ULPAN GREGG'
starts this week a new two-month Course (twice weekly) for ENGLISH and/or HEBREW
SHORTHAND
Success guaranteed!
Enrol NOW at
Mr. H. Bar-Kama's (Kempinski),
Principal, at
TEL AVIV: 5 Rehov Gordon
HAIFA: Bama'aleh School, 13 Rehov Hehalutz (Private address: 19 Rehov Pevsner.)

MUNDUS
TOURS ALL OVER
Europe
North & South America
Air and Ship Tickets
Excursions — Sightseeing
73 Nahlat Benjamin, Tel Aviv
62 Rehov Hechalutz, Beersheba

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.37 p.m. today and ends at 6.54 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Kedoshim, Leviticus 19, 1 — 20, 27.

Haftara: Amos 9, 7 — 15.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 5.52 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 6 p.m.; Arvit: 6.50 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 5.55 p.m. To-Road): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 6.06 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 6 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh Synagogue (8 Straus St.): Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.10 p.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.10 p.m. Arvit: 6.49 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Yafe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408.

JAFFA: El Kemal, 65 Rehov 4, 83361. **GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah, Katznelson, cor. Modi'in, 72271.

PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Schtampfer. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, Teller, 341.

HAIFA: Herzliya, 1 Herzliya, 2384. Arlosoroff.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, Herbert Samuel, 3374.

TEL AVIV: (Day) Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3487. Kitievitch, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Tabatchnik, 54 King George, 22968. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159. (Evening) Kohlberg, 28 Allenby, 23335. Bilski, Dizengoff Circle, 26348. Moshkevitch, 35 King George, 62650. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 26440. **JAFFA:** Galinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Amid, 130 Modi'in, 72964. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 7 Schtampfer. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, Teller, 341. **HAIFA:** Hamisrah, 87 Herzl, 8211. Maos, 107 Moriah, 82621. Arlosoroff.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levinger, 33 King George, 2377. Dr. Bartfeld, 26 Ussishkin, 2576. Dr. Hayam, 11/4 German Colony, 2730.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 29496. Dr. Levitan, 100 Ben-Yehuda, 26507. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Eizes, 10 Straus, 3062.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA: Same as today.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (Day only). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325 (Evening only).

FOR SALE
CHEVROLET
1950 Model — 4 doors super de-luxe
Excellent condition
No Agents
Phone 4874, Tel Aviv between: 8.30 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-6 p.m.

For Sale
Austin
16 HP, 1946.
Phone 4540, or write No. 62936, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Wanted to Buy from tourist
Small Private CAR
Offers to: No. 3627, GERSHON BEN Advertising, 51 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
Pontiac Station Car
1949 model
in excellent condition (4 doors, steel body)
Contact Agan Ltd., Rehov Yerushalayim, (near Verolit), Tel Aviv, on Monday, April 29, or phone 82942, Tel Aviv.

Private Secretary
required
First-class, overseas work, with contract. Travelling necessary. Fluent English.
VERY GOOD CONDITIONS.
Write to: P.O.B. 14121, Tel Aviv, full details. Starting at the end of May

Commemorating Memorial Day in honour of the martyrs and heroes

יום הזכרון — April 28.

YEDIOT YAD VASHEM, the organ of the Authority for the Commemoration of the Destruction and Heroism, will appear in three languages: Pamphlet No. 13 — in Hebrew; Pamphlet No. 1 — in Yiddish; Pamphlet No. 1 — in English.

YEDIOT YAD VASHEM is published quarterly in Hebrew, half-yearly in Yiddish and half-yearly in English. Annual subscription: IL 1.

Subscription (for two pamphlets — one Hebrew and one foreign language) IL1.500 annually.

Persons wishing to subscribe to **YEDIOT YAD VASHEM** should fill in the following coupon and send it to Yad Vashem, P.O.B. 84, Jerusalem, enclosing IL1.

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YAD VASHEM **THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND**

Authority for the commemoration of the holocaust and heroism

A National Memorial Day Assembly

in Honour of the Martyrs and Heroes

will take place on the Mount of Remembrance, Jerusalem, on Sunday, April 28, at 5.30 p.m. sharp

The **President**, Cabinet Members and public leaders will participate.

Speakers: Professor **Benzion Dinur**, Yad Vashem Chairman
Mr. **Z. Aranne**, Minister of Education and Culture
Mr. **G. Agron**, Mayor of Jerusalem
Mr. **Y. Weitz**, representing national institutions
Mr. **A. Shefter**, representing the fighters

Kol Yisrael Orchestra and the Cantors' School Choir conducted by Mr. K. Solomon.

Memorial Service — Mr. Y. Bar Zakai
Ceremony of the lighting of the six torches
Readings — Mr. Y. Becker

A Tree Planting and Unveiling of Signs Ceremony for the martyrs of the Holocaust will be held before the above ceremony at 3 p.m. at Ya'ar Hakedoshim, Eshtaol.

Transportation will be available for persons wishing to travel from the Tree Planting Ceremony to the Central Memorial Meeting, at the Mount of Remembrance, Jerusalem.

Special Bus Schedule:

1) To the Memorial Meeting in Jerusalem

From Tel Aviv
Yad Vashem Office
11 Rehov Shapiro
at 2.30 p.m.
Round trip tickets: IL2.750

From Haifa
Yad Vashem Office
30 Rehov Hehalutz
at 1 p.m.
Round trip tickets: IL5

From Jerusalem
Special transportation by Hamekasher

2) To Ya'ar Hakedoshim near Eshtaol:

From **Jerusalem**
Jewish National Fund Office
5 Rehov Shmuel Hanagid
at 1 p.m.
Round trip tickets: IL3

From **Tel Aviv**
Jewish National Fund Office
11 Rehov Shapiro
at 1 p.m.
Round trip tickets: IL2.250

From **Haifa**
Jewish National Fund Office, Beit Hakranot, 16 Rehov Herzl, at 11 a.m.
Round Trip Tickets IL4.

Transportation for the ceremony and the memorial meeting
From Tel Aviv: IL2.750
From Haifa IL5.

"YAD VASHEM"

AUTHORITY FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE HOLOCAUST AND HEROISM

April 28

National Memorial Day

National Memorial Day on the holocaust and martyrdom

Memorial Assemblies

will take place in honour of the millions of victims of Nazidom and the thousands of communities which were destroyed.

TEL AVIV: Great Synagogue, on Monday, April 29, 1957, at 7p.m.
Speakers: Mayor Haim Levanon; Rabbi I. A. Unterman, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv; Mr. S. Zakif, Chairman of the National Committee of Yad Vashem. Service by the Chief Cantor.

JAFFA: Central Synagogue, 36 Sderot Yerushalayim, on Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7 p.m.
Speakers: Rabbi Haim Pinhas Rahmani; Rabbi M.D. Gross, Yad Vashem Representative.

HAIFA: Central Synagogue, on Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7 p.m.
Speakers: Rabbi Y. Kaniel, Chief Rabbi of Haifa; Mr. Ya'acov Katz, Deputy-Mayor and M.K.; Dr. Ze'ev Friedheim, Yad Vashem Representative; S. Shalom, the poet; Introduction Mendel Singer, the writer.

PETAH TIKVA: Beit Yad Lebanim, Saturday night, April 27, 1957, at 8.
Speakers: Mayor P. Rashish; Rabbi Reuven Katz, Chief Rabbi of Petah Tikva; Dr. M. Daborsatzky, Member of the Yad Vashem Administration. Service by the Chief Cantor.

RAMAT GAN: Beit Hacarah, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor Avraham Krinitzi; Rabbi S.Z. Landers, Chief Rabbi of Ramat Gan; Mr. S. Zakif, Chairman of the National Committee of Yad Vashem. Service by the Chief Cantor.

NATANYA: "Shoneh Halachot" Synagogue, Rehov Dizengoff, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor O. Ben-Ami; Dr. M. Daborsatzky, Member of the Yad Vashem Administration; Rabbis Levine and Werner. Service by Chief Cantor Shalom Cohen.

REHOVOT: The Great Synagogue, Rehov Binyamin, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor Yitzhak Katz; Rabbi Elimelech Bar-Shaul, Chief Rabbi of Rehovot; Mr. Hillel Zeidel, Member of the National Committee of Yad Vashem. Service by Cantor Moshe Stern.

RISHON LE-ZION: "Levontin" Beit Tarbut, Monday, April 29, 1957, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor Hanna Levine, Rabbi Zevulun Hariap, Chief Rabbi of Rishon Le-Zion; Y. Granetstein, (Partisan) writer and Yad Vashem Representative, Mr. Arye Sheftel.

BEERSHEBA: Struma Synagogue for Rumanian Immigrants, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor David Tuvyahu; Representative of the local rabbinate; Mr. M. Ravitzki, Yad Vashem Representative. Service by the Cantor.

MIGDAL ASHKELON: Beit Hahistadrut Hall, Sunday, April 28, 1957, 7 p.m.
Speakers: Mr. Arye Tagar; Rabbi Dov Walner, Chief Rabbi of Migdal Ashkelon; Gad Rosenblat, partisan and Yad Vashem Representative. Service by the Cantor.

RAMLE: Abir Ya'acov Synagogue, Rehov Jabotinsky, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor Meir Melamed; Rabbi Dr. Menahem Frankel, Deputy Mayor; Rabbi Yisrael Glaser and Rabbi Abu Hassira, Chief Rabbis of Ramle; Y. Granetstein (Partisan) writer.

LYDDA: New Synagogue (in new "shikunim"), Saturday, May 4, 1957, at 11 a.m.
Speakers: Mayor Pinhas Lev; Rabbi Cutner, Chief Rabbi of Lydda.

ACRE: Municipal Beit Tarbut, Saturday night, April 27, 1957, at 7.45.
Speakers: Mayor Yosef Gadish; Rabbi Baruch Yesher, Chief Rabbi of Acre; Mr. T. Friedman, Haifa District Yad Vashem Representative.

AFULA: Great Synagogue, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Mayor David Kaniel; Rabbi Asher Karstein, Chief Rabbi of Afula; Dr. Yerushalmi, Haifa, Yad Vashem Representative; Service by the Cantor.

KFAR SABA: Great Synagogue, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7 p.m.
Speakers: M. M. Surkis, Chairman of the Local Council; the Rabbi of Kfar Saba; Avraham Rinik; Moshe Mills, Partisan and Yad Vashem Representative.

NAHARIYA: Central Synagogue, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 8.30 p.m.
Speakers: Gershon Tatz, Chairman of the Local Council; Rabbi Dr. Aharon Keller; Shmuel Burstein, Partisan and Yad Vashem Representative

KIBBUTZ NETZER SERENI: Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 9 p.m.
Speakers: Avraham Ahuviya; Y. Granetstein (Partisan), writer.

BEISAN: Central Synagogue, Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 7 p.m.
Speakers: F. Dubek, Chairman of the Council; the Rabbi of Beisan.

KIBBUTZ YAD MORDECHAI: Sunday, April 28, 1957, at 4.30 p.m.
Speakers: Government Ministers and representatives of the public.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 25, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/69 (IL10)	96½
6% Comp. Loan 56/67	77
2½% Comp. Loan	77
4½% War Loan 54/59	95
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser.3	84½
3½% Tavel Dollar x)	77
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	98¾
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	99½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	98½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	250
4½% Bonds 1/64 f)	103½
ditto g)	109½
Keren Hayesod 6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	101½
ditto g)	102½
Igroth Ltd. 6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	100¾
Rassco 6½% Deb., 58/64 Class "A" f)	101½
Class "B" g)	106½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	157
Bearer Savings Cert. 1959	88½
A.P.B. Investmt. 4½-6% Conv. Deb.	72½
ord. sh. "B" reg.	102½
[illegible] ord. sh. "B" reg.	90
Ellern's Inv. ord.	145
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	75
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	85
Nir 5% pref. sh.	80
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	76½
"Inva" 5% debs.	78½
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	62½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	78½
5% debs.	69
Rassco 6% pref ord sh	88
Ata ord "B" sh.	91
6-8% con. debs.	84½
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	91½
7% con. debs. 58/68	78½
Meller-Doe ord sh. reg.	780
Pal.-Brewery 8% con debs.	81½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh	93½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	116½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	67½
"Teva" ord. Sh.	100½
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	160
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	94½
Pal. Centr. 8% debs. a)	97½
Mekorot pref. sh.	72
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	153½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

Notices to the Public

We hereby announce that the Minister of Commerce and Industry has appointed a committee to determine the most economic and practical method of packing different kinds of citrus fruit.

The committee will examine the efficiency in packing, the foreign currency expenditures in the purchase and manufacture of packings and its value in Israel Pounds. It will also examine the marketing value of fruits packed in different ways as well as transport problems, loading, port expenses, etc. This will concern wooden crates, Bruce boxes, and cardboard cartons.

Members of the committee are:

Mr. Z. Sharef, Secretary to the Government and Commissioner of State Revenue — Chairman

Mr. Y. Glickman — General Manager of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Dr. G. Meron — General Manager of the Delek Co. Ltd.

Persons interested in appearing before the committee or in submitting their views on the subject are requested to send in a summary of their opinions to Mr. Ram Haviv, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government, Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem (Tel. 4271).

Car Tour
Turkey—Greece—Yugoslavia—Italy
leaving May 23, will take two passengers, share expenses. Write: No. 3647, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Wanted to Buy
4 room or very large 3 room flat
Centre Jerusalem, Rehavia or Talbieh.
Write: No. 4444, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET
5-Room Flat
(one flight up) most beautifully located, central Rothschild Blvd., large airy rooms, terraces, etc. Suitable for diplomat, physician, etc.
Write: "Flat," P.O.B. 4530, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
to exchange or purchase
3½ or 4 room cottage or villa
in Tel Aviv vicinity.
Write to: Villa, P.O.B. 525, Jerusalem.

Full board and lodgings
offered to gentleman or lady
in refined private home (with garden).
Write: No. 2863, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Furnished Flat
Two rooms with gas & refrigerator, Central Carmel. Available for one to two years.
For information
Phone 81835, Haifa, 11-1, 5-7.

WANTED
by DIPLOMAT
modern, furnished house in Herzliya-on-sea area
Minimum requirement: 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, servant quarters, separate dining room, central heating, fenced in garden.
Write: No. 3378, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED TO BUY
Small Villa
on or near seashore, between Haifa and Tel Aviv. No agents. Write particulars of location, house and grounds to: No. 2662, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

HERZLIYA-ON-SEA
FOR SALE
3½-ROOMED VILLA
on 1 dunam plot, beautiful seascape, moderate price.
HERZLIYA TOWN
FOR SALE
luxury 2, 2½, 3-roomed flats
Plots & villas:
RAMAT HASHARON
Information:
J. Gilam, Engineer
Gilam House
Ramat Hasharon.

INTERESTED IN PURCHASING
6-Room Villa
on Mt. Carmel
Offers to:
"Shefet," 18 Rehov Herzl,
Tel. 66666. Ref. No. 616.

Furnished Flats
1½ rooms Kiryat Shmuel
2 rooms Talbieh
3 rooms Kiryat Shmuel
3 rooms Beit Hakerem
4 rooms Rehavia
To Let—For Sale
3-4 rooms in all quarters of Jerusalem also Shops, Offices, plots
DONATH—JERUSALEM
Tel. 5449, 61092, Zion Cinema Bldg., P.O.B. 143

WANTED
1) Secretary (female)
2) Hebrew-English Typist
Applications in writing with curriculum vitae and references to: P.O.B. 888, Tel Aviv.

EXECUTIVE POST WANTED
by capable and energetic man of forty. Commercial and business experience in England, Continent and Israel. Legal training, administrative ability. Commands fluently Hebrew, English and German. References and testimonials on appointment.
Apply to No.2729, P.O.B.2082, Tel Aviv.

Wanted:
First Class Technician
versed in fine mechanics and electronics with good all-around knowledge, for position with very good possibilities for rapid advancement to responsible position.
Apply: No. 3381, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Wanted
First-Class Shorthand-Typist
for English and German correspondence.
•
Only experienced and efficient candidates are requested to apply in writing to: No. 6605, Gershon Ben Advertising, 51 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

FILM CLUB BEIT HILLEL, JERUSALEM
Renewal of membership and new membership
for new series of 8 famous films can be arranged at the Beit Hillel Office, between 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. today, Friday, and all day Sunday until performances at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.
First film this Sunday, April 28.

Copyright P.I.B. Box 6 Copenhagen

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy.
Outlook for Tomorrow: Fair.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	9	14	28	21
Tiberias	38	18	—	27
Haifa Port	20	16	21	26
Natanya	19	17	24	27
Tel Aviv Kirya	26	16	23	27
Tel Aviv Port	45	11	23	26
Lydda Airport	25	14	23	27
Jerusalem	29	16	25	21
Beersheba	16	18	24	26
Sdom	37	20	22	31
Eilat	21	19	20	30

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Ben Harold, of Detroit, and Mr. Sol Freeman of Toronto, leaders of the Histadrut campaign in their cities, with their ladies (by KLM).

DEPARTURES

Prof. Ernest Bergmann, chairman of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, for Switzerland to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the International Universities Service, of which he is vice-president (by El Al).

Mr. Moshe Kol, head of Youth Aliya, for London (by El Al).

Dr. M. Nurock, M.K., for London, to attend the Executive meeting of the World Jewish Congress (by El Al).

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for 140 persons who lost their lives at sea during the Second World War will be held at Mount Herzl, Jerusalem, on Sunday at 3:30 p.m., the Soldiers Welfare Committee stated yesterday. Relatives and friends are invited to participate.

• • •

TWO LIFEBOATS belonging to the Tel Aviv Municipality were stolen from a warehouse yesterday.

• • •

THE CORNER STONE was laid yesterday for an educational centre in Kibbutz Yad Mordehai in memory of Frances Aronof, late wife of Mr. A. Aronof, of the U.S., who was present at the ceremony.

• • •

THERE WILL BE more seating accommodation for invited spectators of the Independence Day ceremonies in Jerusalem this year, as well as more standing room for the public. Tickets are obtainable from the office of the District Representative Sunday through Thursday, April 28-May 2, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2.30-4.30 p.m.

Rabi Made Weizmann Honorary Fellow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday.—Prof. I. I. Rabi was invested as an Honorary Fellow of the Weizmann Institute at a ceremony held in the Wix Auditorium here this afternoon at the conclusion of the second part of the fourth Weizmann Memorial Lecture in the Sciences. Prof. Rabi was the fourth Nobel Prize Laureate to deliver these lectures, which are sponsored by Yad Chaim Weizmann.

Prof. G. Racah of the Hebrew University was in the chair. The chairman of yesterday's lecture was Prof. Amos de-Shalit, head of the Institute's Nuclear Physics Department.

Prof. Rabi dealt with what he called more concrete instances of the application of the molecular beam technique. At the conclusion of the lecture, Prof. Racah handed over the chair to Prof. Isaac Berenblum, who presented Prof. Rabi with a scroll of honorary fellowship. The citation read:

In recognition of his work on molecular beams which has led to a new understanding of the structure of the nucleus.

The scroll was signed by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, as chairman of the Institute's Executive Council and Prof. I. Berenblum, as Chairman of the Scientific Committee. Prof. Rabi replied briefly.

Later, Prof. Rabi was the guest of honour at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Weisgal on behalf of Yad Chaim Weizmann at the San Martin Clubhouse.

School Registration Begins Sunday

Registration begins on Sunday for kindergartens (children aged five) and the first grade of elementary school (aged six), and will continue until May 10, it was announced yesterday.

Parents are requested to consult notices posted by the local authorities for the time and place of registration.

MORE DUTCH MISSION MEMBERS ARRIVE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. —Four more members of the Dutch trade mission arrived today by K.L.M. and Sabena.

They are: Mr. Kari Insinger, department head in the Ministry of Economic Affairs; Mr. Alfred Zikel, of the same Ministry; Mr. W. Tar Kalis, of the Ministry of Agriculture; and Mr. T. Timmaman of the Bank of Holland.

Three other members arrived two days ago. *(Itim)*

LECTURE ON REHABILITATION

Dr. Ludwig Gutman, an expert on the rehabilitation of paralytics, will lecture at the Tel Hashomer Hospital tomorrow night at 7. The lecture is sponsored by the Rehabilitation Department of the Ministry of Defence.

Separate Trial Demanded For Malinki in Kafr Kasim Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A fast-talking border policeman, who claimed he disobeyed orders "to kill even women and children" curfew breakers in Kafr Kasim but who shot to death three villagers who failed to heed a warning, yesterday split the solid front of the Defence attorneys.

His testimony brought Mr. Asher Levitsky to his feet to demand a separate trial for his client, Ray-Seren S. Malinki. He said he would present his application formally on Monday.

(The testimony of the policeman, Pvt. Shalom Porado, — who is not on trial — indicated that if he "disobeyed orders" others should have too. This would greatly help Malinki's position. The case of the other 10 accused, on the other hand, depends to a great extent in proving that they had no choice but to obey orders.)

Porado, who often had to be slowed down so the court stenographers could keep up with him said that on October 29, Segen Gavriel Dehan assembled his platoon at 3.30 p.m. Dehan said they were moving out shortly to Kafr Kasim to impose a 5 p.m. curfew. After that hour, "every person outside was to be shot."

Women and Children

Under a barrage of questions from Segen-Mishne M. Shweig, who is defending five men, the witness finally admitted that Dehan had also said "this means even women and children. This will not be considered murder. It is an order."

Shortly afterwards, Dehan's commander assembled the company. He said the platoon was "to set an example in obeying orders. This meant all orders without exception." However, this commander did not reiterate Dehan's specific wording of the order.

Porado and three other policemen were posted to the northern end of the village. At about 5.10, they saw three or four women filling jugs from a water barrel. He warned them to return home by shouting and waving his hands. They ran home. "I did not want to shoot them because I felt that they were unaware of the curfew," he said.

At 5.20, three "persons" approached. At a distance of 25 metres, he motioned with his hands and shouted to them to run home. But they spun around and ran away. He fired a warning burst in the air from his sub-machinegun. They did not stop.

Porado ordered fire opened. "We hit one of them," he said. Later, he admitted finding two more bodies when patrolling the area.

"We shot them," the witness told Aluf-Mishne Binyamin Halevi, President of the Court, "because we did not know who they were or where they were from and since we could easily suppose that they were not from the village." He added that the "persons" could recognize them by their police uniforms. It was not yet dark.

Under questioning, he admitted that two adults and a boy of "about 13" had been killed.

The next day, Lance-Corporal Gavriel Uliel, one of the accused, in describing his part of the shooting at another spot, had told him: "I shot because I was ordered to; if I received an order to shoot my own family I would obey."

Mr. Levitsky asked Porado: "Did you consider your failure to shoot the three women disobedience of orders?" The policeman said yes. He had disobeyed orders "because I thought they were unaware of the curfew."

At this, Mr. Levitsky jumped up and asked that Malinki be given a separate trial.

During the morning session, the field officer who on October 29 handled Exhibit "Tav 19," the piece of paper upon which Malinki formulated his orders, finished his testimony.

'Order Clear'

Questioned about one of its phrases — "No inhabitant will be allowed to leave his home; anyone leaving it will be shot; there will be no arrests" — the field officer said it seemed perfectly clear and "logical" to him. It was aimed against curfew breakers, not villagers unaware of the curfew. The order was to be implemented if the police were attacked, stoned, or fired upon.

The phrase, "there will be no arrests," meant that the villagers, if they broke the curfew, would be chased home, not concentrated in cages under guard. "I would have formulated the curfew order in the same words," the field officer said.

Mr. G. Hasid, defending three accused, asked: What would you call it if a villager left his home and was shot?

Answer: An unfortunate incident.

Q.: How many such "unfortunate incidents" should have occurred in each village?"

A.: One or two, no more. The villagers are wise. They know what it means when the Army moves in.

Girl Scouts Want To Join Int'l Movement

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts have sent a representative on an official visit to the Israel Girl Scouts in connection with Israel's application for admission to the Association. She is Mme Alix de Saint Victor, International Commissioner for Tenderfoot Countries, who arrived in the early hours of yesterday morning by air from France.

Mme de Saint Victor was met at the airport by Mrs. Chemda Assayo, Chief Girl Scout, Mr. Yosef Meyuhas, Chief Commissioner of the Israel Scout Federation, and Yehoshua Yedlin, International Commissioner of the Israel Scouts. She is expected to report on the Israel Girl Scouts' eligibility to be admitted to the Association at its international conference in Brazil this July.

She saw girl scouts' displays by three different "tribes" in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon and was entertained to tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Meyuhas.

In the morning she called at the French Embassy in Tel Aviv and later lunched at the Louise Waterman Wise Youth Hostel in Beit Vegan as the guest of Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Kurdish Moshav Feud Settled by 'Sulha'

The two feuding Kurdish clans of Moshav Ajur in the Jerusalem Corridor agreed yesterday to patch up their differences at a *sulha* (peace banquet) attended by a Jerusalem District Judge.

The feud has lasted several years and developed from mutual insults to serious fights in which lethal weapons were used.

Police complaints brought the conflict before Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Bazak, whose efforts to make peace between the related clans led to yesterday's *sulha* at the moshav. It was attended by District Judge M. Golan, Police Inspector A. Fleisig and Mr. D. Sorokin of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department.

About a hundred moshav residents heard the clan heads promise to end the feud after the visitors spoke of the values of peace and harmony. The Agency representative promised a regular water supply and the *sulha* ended with entertainment and singing. *(Itim)*

TEL AVIV HOUSEWIVES are invited by Magen David Adom to join short first-aid classes arranged especially for them. Enrolment is at the M.D.A. offices, 13 Rehov Maze.

Henriques Lauds Israel Soldier

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The quality of the Israel soldier depends on the degree of integration between the men who belong to his unit, Colonel Robert Henriques, author of "100 Hours to Suez," said today before the Rotary Club here.

The best of them, such as the paratroopers, were comparable to the best soldiers in the world. Immigrants from Oriental countries have proved to be as brave as sabras in well-integrated units; but reservists with little experience under good leaders were hardly better than the Arab soldiers they were fighting.

In introducing the speaker, the President of the club, the French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, said Colonel Henriques had written "a very good book. I am sorry I cannot say that about my compatriots, the Bromberger brothers. What they have written on Israel is based on entirely the wrong assumptions. They have never been to Israel, anyway. Why they did write that book I cannot understand."

Watchman Concocted Story of Attack

A watchman at Neve Ilan, in the Jerusalem Corridor, was put on two years' probation yesterday after he was found guilty of having shot himself and reporting to the police that he had been shot by infiltrators.

The man is Sasson Akravi, 36, father of three children. He was charged with making a false statement to the police.

Magistrate Y. Bazak accepted the police contention that the wound was self-inflicted, but in the absence of any apparent motive, he decided to put the prisoner under probation for two years rather than send him to jail. *(Itim)*

Eilat 'Adventurers' Face Judge Today

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The three youths who were arrested yesterday in the Gulf of Eilat in an attempt to sail to Djibouti, French Somaliland, in a stolen motor boat were brought to the Beersheba police station today. Tomorrow they will be taken before Chief Magistrate Benzion Aloof in Ashkelon.

The boys face possible charges of theft, assault, and illegal departure from the country.

'Blue Box' Robber Gets Two Years Jail

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Shlomo Amram, 20, was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing a Jewish National Fund Blue Box containing IL3.5.

In passing sentence, Judge M. Kennet, District Court Relieving President, said that he was taking into account previous offences of the accused, who had already served a two year sentence handed down by a juvenile court.

Mary Hagan to Be Freed on Sunday

Mary Frances Hagan, the American citizen convicted of espionage charges last October, will be released from jail on Sunday morning and will immediately leave the country by plane on a direct flight to the U.S., it was disclosed yesterday. She is being held at Ramle Prison.

The release has been ordered by the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitreet, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, to take effect on condition that Miss Hagan leave the country immediately for the U.S. The U.S. Embassy has arranged the airplane transportation for her.

Miss Hagan had originally requested to be flown to Cyprus, in order to visit her Syrian paramour who is serving as an intelligence officer in that country and who had persuaded her to come to Israel to collect information. However, she has agreed to the conditions of her release and will go directly to the U.S.

She was sentenced to one year in prison on October 11 for collecting information in violation of the Official Secrets Act, and to a concurrent term of three months, upon a second count of making a note likely to be useful to the enemy, by Judge Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court. Counting the time in jail since her arrest, she will have served two-thirds of her term when she is released.

Courtroom Escape Attempt Foiled

A 20-year-old boy sentenced to a year's imprisonment tried to escape from the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday morning by climbing out through a second storey window. He was caught by policemen and dragged back into the courtroom.

Yehuda Va'anano, convicted of two separate charges of assault and disorderly conduct, was sentenced by Magistrate Y. Bazak to two concurrent prison terms of one year each.

When the sentence was pronounced, Va'anano leaped out of the prisoner's dock, smashed the glass of the window and tried to crawl through. The prisoner was scratched slightly in several places on his body. It took several policemen to overcome him and take him away. *(Itim)*

Druse Make Pilgrimage To Jethro's Grave

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The Druse feast of Nebi Shu'eib (Jethro) reached its climax today when thousands of Druse from Galilee villages made the pilgrimage to the traditional site of Jethro's grave in Kfar Hittin, near Tiberias.

Among the pilgrims were Druse priests, Members of Knesset sheikhs and dignitaries. The heads of the Druse community welcomed the many guests, who included the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitreet, the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Z. Warhaftig, representatives of the Military Governor and Police and Army officers.

The crowd danced and sang and occasionally fired off small arms out of joy and exhilaration.

First Pipeline Oil On Way to Haifa

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The first trainload of oil from the Eilat-Beersheba pipeline left for Haifa at 4 p.m. this afternoon. The shipment of 450 tons was pumped into 11 tanker freight cars beginning at 11 a.m.

Tomorrow morning, the first tank trucks will be loaded with oil to be carried to Haifa.

Rosen Gets Special Hadassah Fellowship

A special fellowship has been granted by the American Rhinological Society to Dr. Zvi Rosen of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Rothschild Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem, designed to enable him to attend the 6th International Congress of Otolaryngology, to be held in Washington D.C. in May.

He will represent the Hadassah Medical Organization and the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School at that congress.

Dr. Rosen will also participate as an instructor in a course of nasal surgery at the Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, under the direction of Dr. Maurice H. Cottle of the Chicago University Medical School.

NEW POSTMARKS will go into use, beginning Sunday, in the post offices of Petah Tikva, Givatayim, Rehovot, Kfar Saba, Lydda, Rishon LeZion, Eilat, Kiryat Shmoneh and the postal agency in Yokne'am.

ISRAEL CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

Beth Harofe
Sat., April 27, 1957, 8.30 p.m. sharp
Edith Kraus — Piano
Anay David — Piano (left hand)
Alexander Tal — Violin
Alice Rosenberg-Feayres — Violin & Viola
Telma Yellin — Cello
Aliza Lewandowska — Contralto
Programme:
Schubert: Trio op. 100; Da-Os: Trio (1st Performance); Brahms: 2 Songs with Viola obbl.; Piano Quartet in G-minor, op. 25.

Advance Clocks Tomorrow Night

Summer time goes into effect tomorrow night.

Clocks should be moved forward one hour at 2 a.m. This will put Israel time three hours ahead of Greenwich mean time.

Summer time will be in effect until September 21.

Volcani Memorial Research Institute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — An agricultural economics research institute is to be set up here in memory of the late Professor Yitzhak Volcani, founder of the Rehovot Agricultural Station and its Director for 30 years.

The cornerstone of the IL-500,000 institute will be laid on June 2, the anniversary of Prof. Volcani's death.

Prof. Haim Halperin, Director of the Agricultural Bank, announced at a meeting of the Volcani Memorial Public Committee today that agricultural settlements will donate IL-100,000 towards the project. Prof. B. Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, said that the University will contribute IL100,000. Yad Chaim Weizmann pledged IL50,000 through the Chairman of its Executive Council, Mr. Meyer Weisgal.

The remaining IL250,000 is to be raised by the Committee from the Jewish National Fund, the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre, the Jewish Agency, the Farmers' Federation, the Citrus Marketing Board and other sources.

German Steel Said Playing Big Role

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ten percent of West Germany's exports of iron and steel go to this country, Dr. R. Wallenhorst, leader of German steel exporters, stated at a reception given him yesterday by the Shlumim corporation here. Dr. Wallenhorst holds a key position in steel exports under the reparations agreement.

During his brief visit here, he had seen the important part played by German steel in the development of the country, he said.

Mr. N. Shamir, Director General of the corporation, praised Dr. Wallenhorst for his co-operation, and for having ensured smooth supplies of half-a-million tons of iron and steel at reasonable prices.

Prior to the reception, Dr. Wallenhorst was received by Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, at his office in Jerusalem.

ISRAEL AND U.S. TO EXCHANGE CADETS

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — An exchange of visits of air cadets, between Israel and the U.S. will again be made this June, as in past years, Col. David Peterson, U.S. Air Attaché in Israel, said on his departure today by Sabena for Athens in connection with the exchange.

He said that meetings will be held in Athens with representatives of 17 countries with which the U.S. conducts an exchange of air cadets. Israel will be represented by Sgan-Aluf M. Kani. *(Itim)*

THE TEL ARZA gift parcel company was yesterday fined IL5,000 by the Tel Aviv District Court for selling parcels from abroad, to the value of $5,500, on the black market.

Democratic Socialism Is The Answer, Bevan Says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Democratic Socialism is the only philosophy applicable to the world's problems, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Chairman of the Labour Party Foreign Affairs Committee, told a meeting of Ahdut Ha'avoda Party key men today.

In a rich Welsh lilt, he advised Israel to study the famous advice to a young man — "Stand not too near the rich man lest he corrupt thee, nor stay too far away from him, lest he forget thee."

He hoped that this country "would manage to steer successfully between the Scylla of Communism and the Charybdis of Capitalist help until you are strong enough to stand on your own feet." Socialism was neither a romantic nor a nostalgic philosophy, but was essentially a dynamic one, he stressed.

He warned against the dangers of excessive centralism producing a top-heavy bureaucracy, "which I have long fought in the Labour Party."

He saw the Soviet Union "as painfully and slowly seeking its way towards new forms of political institutions." The failures of Russian Socialism were due to the creation of a new governing class out of touch with the masses, he said.

Calling on democratic Socialists to ignore the arrogant claims of Communists to being the "sole possessors of the true word," he declared that "we have been too long in an intellectual *malaise* brought about by failing to recognize Russian excesses as accidents of local history, and confusing them with true Socialism."

Among the audience were the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Z. Zur, and Members of the Knesset.

Klausner Honoured By Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Prof. Yosef Klausner will be presented with the "freedom of the city" on Lag Ba'Omer, a Municipal spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight.

In keeping with the Council's decision, he stated, both Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset, and Mr. Israel Rokach, former Mayor of Tel Aviv, will also receive honorary citizenship, although the date of their ceremony has not yet been fixed.

Contrary to press reports, neither has refused to accept, the spokesman said.

Dizengoff Prize To Four Artists

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Dizengoff Prize for Art was awarded today at a ceremony in the Tel Aviv Museum to three painters — Mr. Arie Lubin, Mr. Leo Cohen, Mr. Naphtali Bezem — and to the sculptress, Mrs. Batya Lishansky.

The judges chose among the 221 painters and 35 sculptors.

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi congratulated the winners. The Deputy Mayor, Mr. S. Shoshani, praised the work of the Museum, and Mr. E. Kalb, Director of the Museum, spoke on problems of plastic art in Israel.

Jerusalem Selected Warms Up for Recife

The "Probables" and "Possibles" for the Jerusalem selected which is to meet the Brazilian team Recife on Monday were matched in a keenly fought game at the Y.M.C.A. stadium yesterday under the watchful eyes of veteran coach Vermes, who is to make the final selection.

Jerusalem's cadre is composed entirely of players of the capital's Hapoel and Betar teams, and it was a pleasure to watch friendly spirit among the players whose supporters often have to be kept apart by the police. *(I.M.)*

VENDETTA. — The Egyptian member of the U.N. Advisory Council for Somaliland who was assassinated on April 16 was the victim of a personal vendetta, according to evidence presented to the U.N.

ETHIOPIAN BIBLE TRANSLATOR HERE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Dr. Emanuel Taamrat, cultural adviser to the Ethiopian Embassy in Paris, arrived last night by Sabena for a long stay in connection with his work.

Dr. Taamrat, speaking fluent Hebrew, said that he was resuming work he began here last year, and wished to make use of the country's excellent libraries. An archaeologist and writer, he is doing research on Ethiopian history and is translating the Bible into Ethiopian. *(Itim)*

Record Yield Of Negev Grains

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The wheat and barley harvest in the Negev is in full swing, with record yields of an average of 180 to 190 kilogrammes per dunam reported. The harvest in the Beersheba region is due to start in 10 days to two weeks.

Negev Bedouin sowed much smaller areas in grains this year than last in anticipation of a bad year. Many have expressed their regret that they did not take the advice of Ministry of Agriculture experts.

MARK TRANSLATION OF BARATZ BOOK

A cocktail party sponsored by the Soldiers Welfare Committee was held yesterday at the Pinat Hahayal in honour of Mme. Georgette Leven, translator of Joseph Baratz's "A Village on the Jordan," into French.

Present were the author, his daughter, Miriam Baratz, members of Degania, Counsellor Jean Fernand Laurent of the French Embassy, the Military Attache and Mme. Divry, and Army officers.

The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, and Mr. S. Peres, Director-General of the Defence Ministry, addressed the crowd of friends of the author and translator.

Fifth Maccabia Biggest Ever

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Fifth Maccabia games, September 15 to 24, promise to be the biggest "Jewish Olympics" yet, with several hundred of the world's best Jewish sportsmen coming here from nearly 30 countries, Mr. A. Netanel, Chairman of the World Maccabi Union, told the press today.

Several of the world's top athletes are scheduled to give exhibition performances in their sports, among them the American record-holding pole-vaulter, Bob Richards, twice Olympic champion.

The "Maccabia tent village," now being set up in Ramat Gan, will house the 1,000 visiting athletes during their nearly three week stay in the country. Every sportsman will also be taken on tours from Dan to Eilat.

The Maccabia budget is more than IL400,000, Mr. Netanel said. This sum will be covered by IL100,000 from Maccabi branches throughout the world, IL150,000 anticipated entrance fees, IL50,000 from publicity concessions and contributions from industry. The organizers have also asked the Government for IL60,000 and the Jewish Agency for IL40,000.

Mr. Netanel said that neither the Government nor the Agency had replied so far.

Invitations to the Maccabia have been sent to Eastern European countries, but it is still not known if any of them will send athletes to the games, Mr. Netanel said.

Hapoel Participating

Israel will field its strongest teams for the Maccabia, as agreement has been reached that all sport movements in the country, including Hapoel, will take part in the games. The teams will be picked by the Israel Sports Association.

Mr. Lionel Schalit, of Britain, a member of the World Maccabi Executive, said that Maccabia contingents would be between 15 to 20 per cent larger than for the last games, three years ago. England would send about 120 sportsmen; South Africa and the U.S. 100 each; France 80; Argentina and Switzerland about 50 each, and Ireland and Holland some 40 each. England would also send cricket and bowls teams, Mr. Schalit said.

Sixteen sports will be contested in the Maccabia, and a number of top grade referees have been invited from abroad, Dr. R. Atlas, Sports Director of the Maccabia Committee, said.

U NU LETTER TO LEVANON

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Premier U Nu of Burma warmly recalled his "unforgettable visit" to this city and expressed gratification that his career continues to be followed here with close interest, in a letter recently received by Mayor Haim Levanon.

U Nu was replying to a letter from Mr. Levanon, congratulating him on his resumption of the premiership of Burma.

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AND ARRANGE TO VISIT OUR PROJECTS

Turkey Said Ready To 'Play Trump' on Cyprus

ISTANBUL, Thursday (Reuter). — Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, leader of the Cyprus Turks, said last night that Turkey was now ready to play its "last trump" on the Cyprus issue, and that events would show what this would be.

Dr. Kutchuk, commenting on the reported invitation to London of Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader, said "I knew Britain could do this. The visit to Cyprus of Defence Minister Duncan Sandys is not related to atomic bases but to a plan to prepare talks between the Greeks and the British."

Mr. Fletcher Warren, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, called last night on Premier Adnan Menderes, to inform him of the U.S. view on Cyprus.

Archbishop Makarios, meanwhile, is unlikely to come to London before June. Informed sources in London said today that he would now start consultations in Athens on future moves.

REAL MADRID DRAWS WITH MANCHESTER U.

MANCHESTER, Thursday (Reuter). — Real Madrid entered the final of the European Soccer Cup when they drew 2-2 with Manchester United tonight in the second leg of their Semi-Final match.

As Real had won the first leg in Madrid by 3-1, it qualified on aggregate by 5-3.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., April 27, 1957

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LADY BAILEY
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2nd week
Fox's great Cinemascope picture in colour
ANASTASIA
with
Academy Award Winners:
Ingrid Bergman — for Anastasia
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Eddie Constantine
Zizi Jeanmaire
in the most charming and entertaining musical revue in Technicolor
Folies Bergeres
English subtitles.

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2nd week
I'll Cry Tommorrow
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An M.G.M. Distribution
No complimentary tickets
No reductions.

PEER Tel. 2232
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Cinemascope & Technicolor
Produced and directed by Walt Disney
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Kirk Douglas, James Mason, Peter Lorre.
Based on famous novel by Jules Verne.

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William Campbell
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For adults only (from 18 years and over)

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Haifa Tel. 2856
The greatest Italian picture of the year.
First Prize award at the Venice Festival 1956, and Oscar Award, 1957.
La Strada
No complimentary tickets.
No reductions.

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Starting Saturday, April 27

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Israel Premiere Cinemascope
BATTLE HYMN
Rock Hudson — Martha Hyer, Dan Duryea
The true story of Col. Dean Hess, clergyman turned fighter pilot.
Hebrew and French subtitles

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3rd week
A delight to the eye and the ear. Metro's lavish and vastly entertaining musical comedy-romance
Dan Dailey — Cyd Charisse, Agnes Moorhead
VIVA LAS VEGAS
Cinemascope in Colour

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From the best selling novel of love and war
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in the delightful comedy
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2nd week
The most dynamic of all screen heroes
EDDIE CONSTANTINE
with his daughter TANIA
and an array of Paris beauties in
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(FATHER AND CHILD)
Hebrew-English subtitles
For adults only
Also today Friday at 3 p.m. and Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3472
Luis Mariano, Roger Nicolas, Genevieve Kerman
in the musical comedy
4 Jours a Paris
Technicolor

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Audrey Hepburn
Henry Fonda — Mel Ferrer
The mighty spectacle, the great human story, from the greatest novel ever written
TOLSTOY'S
WAR AND PEACE
In Technicolor & Vistavision
Please note: Owing to length of picture, performances will start: Sat.—1 perf. at 3 p.m. Weekdays—3 perfs. at 4 p.m. & 8 p.m.

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Starting Saturday, April 27

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4056
Andre Cayatte's last masterpiece
Great drama you will never forget
LE DOSSIER NOIR
Starring: Anatoan Blafter, Daniel Delorm
English-Hebrew subtitles
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STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4055
Four charming stories, with the best French and Italian stars
IL LETTO
Vittorio de Sica, Martine Carol, Francoise Arnoul, Richard Todd
English-Hebrew subtitles
Friday, 3 p.m.: IL LETTO

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, April 27

ALLENBY 5th week
CINEMASCOPE
Deborah Kerr — Yul Bryaner
The King & I
In colour
3.30, 7.30, 9.45

ARMON-DAVID 3rd week
Tel. 29954
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Brigitte Bardot, Raymond Pellegrin in
La Lumiere d'en Face
For adults from 16 years; 3 perfs. daily

CHEN
The story of the victory over the 'Graf Spee'
THE BATTLE OF THE RIVER PLATE
with John Gregson, Peter Finch
in Technicolor

EDEN (Winter Hall)
By public request
17th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 6.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 3, 6.15, 9.15

ESTHER 4th & last week
Ava Gardner — Stewart Granger
in M.G.M.'s drama of flaming love and revolt
Bhowani Junction
in colour

HAMERKAS 5th week
'PERDONAMI'
Mats. at 10, 12, 2 & 4.
THUNDER BEYOND THE PACIFIC

MIGDALOR
La Bella Magnaia
Starring: Sophia LOREN, Vittorio de SICA, Yvonne SANSON
in Eastmancolor

MOGRABI 5th week
La Foire Aux Femmes
Etchika Choureau, Jean Danet
3.30, 7.30, 9.30

"OPHIR" 3rd week
The greatest novel ever written
LEO TOLSTOY'S
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Saturday one performance at 8 p.m. — Daily two perfs at 4 and 8 p.m.
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from the novel by Flora Sandstrom.
French translations.

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Israel Premiere
Raymond Pellegrin, Lee Gans
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A "Forum" Release.
Continuous from 10 a.m. (Last: 4 p.m.)
Youth under 16 not admitted

TCHELET 3rd week
Betty Hutton, Howard Keel
in M.G.M.'s musical hit
'Annie Get Your Gun'
Sat. at 5.45, 7.30 & 9.30

YARON 3rd week
DANNY KAYE
a Riot of Crazy Comedy, Humour and Laughter
The Kid from Brooklyn
in Technicolor with Virginia Mayo, Vera Ellen

ZAMIR 5th week
TONY WRIGHT, LISIANE RAY
A Toi de Jouer, Callaghan

ZAPON 5th week
Richard III
Laurence Olivier, Claire Bloom
At 3.30, 7 & 9.30 p.m. sharp.

The unveiling of the tombstone in memory of the late
Henry J. Becker
Civil Engineer
will take place on Monday, April 29, 1957, at the Sheikh Bader Cemetery, Jerusalem. Transport will leave Mercaz Kupat Holim, off Rehov Ben Yehuda, at 3 p.m.

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Bevan Explained Israel to Nehru

Labour M.P. Criticized Menon's Support of Nasser

By ELISABETH PARTRIDGE

NEW DELHI.—MR. Aneurin Bevan is believed here to have influenced Nehru considerably on the Arab-Israel dispute. It is understood that during his three-week stay as Nehru's guest, the British Labour leader spent a great many hours with his host earnestly discussing the fundamentals of this dispute.

Bevan, who has come to Israel direct from Delhi, has always been staunchly Zionist in his outlook despite his vehement attacks on Eden at the time of the Suez crisis, while Nehru, on the other hand, has always had a curious mental block about Israel, which he saw as an artificial Western creation going against the forces of nationalism.

One would have hoped that Nehru's well known sympathy for the under-dog and his passionate belief in socialism would have been stirred by Israel, but these considerations were outweighed by the former factors. Although he was ready to recognize Israel, he never followed it up by establishing diplomatic relations because by then he had become involved in winning Arab friendship to counteract his dispute with Pakistan. Even so, Nehru never subscribed to the theory that Israel was an anomaly and that she must go. He hoped to exercise a calming influence on his Arab friends and lead them towards a settlement with Israel on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Reaction To Suez

In the October flare-up, Nehru's attitude towards Israel was harsh. He could see only that Israel, encouraged by Britain and France, had brought the world perilously near to atomic destruction. His attitude was further coloured by the West's imperialist response to Nasser's nationalization of the canal which he felt was within his sovereign rights, much as he deplored the manner in which it was done. From then onwards his attitude was violently partisan, though he has since the beginning of the crisis exercised a moderating influence on Nasser behind the scenes.

But during his stay at Nehru's house, Bevan took the opportunity of putting Israel's case more persuasively than any visitor to date—including Mr. Moshe Sharett. He has told Nehru frankly, it is understood, that Krishna Menon has damaged India's neutrality by supporting Nasser so openly.

"I have never subscribed to the view," he said in a press conference towards the end of his stay, "that because Eden was wrong, Nasser was right." He then declared that, while he condemned Britain and France for their Suez action, Israel "acted under very great provocation, it should be remembered." He urged Indians to consider the Israel point of view more sympathetically in future.

When a questioner said that the Egyptian plan for running the canal envisaged Israel appealing to the International Court for passage through the canal, Bevan spoke up almost angrily. "Why shouldn't Nasser go to the Hague Court and ask whether he has the right under the 1888 Convention to exclude Israel shipping?" he asked.

What Bevan said openly in his press conference, he put even more frankly and forcibly to Nehru in private. The British Labour leader has a very considerable influence on India's Prime Minister—and vice versa. While the results of his influence may not show immediately, they are understood to be far from inconsiderable. We may look for signs of more understanding for Israel and a less partisan Indian attitude in future.

In any case Bevan's visit has done enormous good in reviving India's flagging respect for Britain and the Commonwealth. Until he arrived, national anger over Britain's partisan role over Kashmir was rising to a crescendo and was putting pressure on Nehru to make him quit the Commonwealth. But soon after he arrived Bevan delivered a speech before both Houses of Parliament which is now termed as "epic." In it he defended the Commonwealth link so eloquently that his audience ended up by cheering him when he declared that it would be "a profound blunder for both Britain and India" if India quit the Commonwealth. Bevan's visit may bring unexpectedly rich fruits.

A warm greeting is exchanged by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Meir, and visiting Labour M.P. Aneurin Bevan, when the latter called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.
Photo by Schlesinger

THIS WEEK

Security Israel informed the U.N. Security Council about seven incursions from the Gaza Strip... Reporting to the Council about a Syrian complaint that Israel had built a bridge in the demilitarized zone separating the two countries, the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization upheld Israel's right to erect the bridge in connection with the Hula reclamation project... The Israel and Jordan Jerusalem area commanders held their second meeting in two weeks, discussed security measures taken by the Arab Legion in light of the crisis in Jordan, where the day to day developments were watched with considerable anxiety here.

Foreign Relations The new British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall, arrived to take up his post. Other visitors included M. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the French Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs; Labour M.P. Aneurin Bevan and a Brazilian soccer team from Recife which won two of the week's three games against selected sides.

Development After press reports indicating that Washington was bowing to Arab pressure on Israel navigation in the Gulf of Akaba, Secretary of State Dulles informed Ambassador Eban that the U.S. position was unchanged... The first oil from the Eilat pipeline flowed into Beersheba's storage tanks a matter of hours after their completion... Air France inaugurated its Paris-Lydda-Tokyo route.

Religion The country's 20,000 Druse were officially recognized as Israel's 12th religious community, giving them autonomy in matters of personal status and religious administration... Russian nuns from Israel, allowed to enter Jordan for the first time last Christmas, were refused permission to cross the lines for Easter.

Readers' Letters

TAX ON STUDENTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am a farmer, father of one of 15 young people chosen by the Education Department of the Ministry of Agriculture to spend some months abroad with foreign farmers, to learn in practice how things are done elsewhere. The boys and girls were subjected to an examination and had to sign a contract with the Ministry to prevent their using this facility for gallivanting about instead of working seriously. I mention all this only to show the interest taken by the Ministry and the value of this project, which is sponsored by the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE), to which some 50 countries belong.

We have had American youth here for several years and from them I learned that all their expenses are paid by their country; some of them are even being fitted out lavishly.

Poor Israel cannot expect this, it is true. But when fathers like myself go to very considerable expense and sacrifice sending abroad a child needed on the farm, and spending a great deal of money on the trip, surely it is the height of unreasonableness on the government's part to demand from us the ticket's high luxury tax. This means that young people going to European countries (England, Holland, France, Italy) have to pay between IL300-500, those going to America about IL1,400 for their tickets.

It should be added that these young people have proved excellent propagandists, far better than luxuriously paid and lodged "shelichim" and also that Israelis going abroad to study for more than one year are exempted from the 33 per cent luxury tax. To penalize farmers, whether from kibbutzim or other villages, who send their children for six months only, is surely an unnecessary piece of cheeseparing.

Yours, etc.,
A FARMER
(Name and Address supplied)

Binyamina, April 8.

Eli... By Meir

"Eli says he is more concerned about lèse majesté than Mr. Dulles."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Citrus Council Condemned

Ha'aretz (non-party) draws attention to the proposed new status of the "Israel Citrus Council" (at present the Citrus Marketing Board) and stresses that unless the draft law is substantially amended it will grant the Council a virtual monopoly over the country's citrus industry. Thus an institution which was intended at the start to be the growers' agent will now become their boss. In effect, the farmer will become a mere contractor, employed by the Council for a fee which is not even fixed in advance, and the terms of reference of the body's work in general will lessen the industry's viability, make its administration cumbersome and bureaucratic, and perhaps even leave the door open to corruption.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that the steps taken by the Histadrut to combat unemployment, while very commendable, do not constitute a solution of the problem, especially with shiploads of new immigrants coming into the country from day to day, unless the national economy as a whole, and the export trade in particular, are expanded.

Herut fears that the Jordan "operation" will be completed before Israel comes out of her trance, once again to be confronted with the *fait accompli* of enemy armies endangering our existence. The only answer to it now is a firm Israel declaration, supported by a show of military strength that will inform the world that we will not brook any such attempt.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), on the other hand, opines Israel's policy of non-intervention is the only line that befits our national interests and we should in no circumstances be misled by the glitter of prospective gains at our neighbour's expense.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), explains why India cannot consider diplomatic relations with Israel today despite the fact that she is potentially a friend. But the world stands at the crossroads between co-operation and utter destruction and needs an entirely new leadership. That is where, by reorienting her foreign policy, India can make her contribution.

Both **Haboker** (General Zionist) and **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) feel that Israel should lose no time in bringing her claim on Suez before the Security Council, even if only to expose Soviet moral bankruptcy, writes **Haboker**. This would also give us an opportunity to expose the absurdity of the "belligerency claim" that violates the U.N. Charter, and to test the validity of the stand assumed by the Secretary-General and the United States.

Hatzofe points out that a firm exposition of our stand is long overdue, so that the world will make no mistake about it. It is quite likely that some sort of "deal" will be attempted without including us or even at our expense.

Planning the Big Parade

By LEO HEIMAN

ON May 6, brass bands will blare, officers will salute, movie cameras will whirr, a million eyes will glisten with tears of pride, and the men and women of the Israel Army will march past President Ben-Zvi, Premier Ben-Gurion, General Dayan and all of Tel Aviv in the first military show since the Sinai Campaign: the 1957 Independence Day Parade on Israel's Ninth Birthday.

Few if any of the civilians viewing the parade with such understandable pride will realize how much effort and arduous planning it involved.

While the Arab states stage military parades at least six times a year, the Israel Army feels that its prowess on the battlefield needs no advertising on the parade-ground and the annual Independence Day Parade is the only military show held.

The five main problems confronting the parade-planners are:

- **to show as much as possible without compromising military security;**
- **to make each parade different from the preceding year's;**
- **to spend as little money as possible;**
- **to make adequate security arrangements during the parade, the only occasion on which most military and political leaders of the nation are gathered together in a limited area before at least 30 per cent of Israel's total population.**
- **to see to it that normal training and operational schedules of army units are not unduly disrupted by preparations for the parade.**

To these five main problems, four additional ones, created by our Sinai victories, have been added this year:

- **Whether or not a ceremony involving captured Egyptian flags and banners is desirable;**
- **Whether or not the captured enemy war materiel should be shown and how much stress should be put on this display;**
- **Whether or not units which distinguished themselves in the Sinai Campaign should be singled out during the parade.**
- **How to make this year's parade commemorative and worthy of the Sinai Campaign, without stealing next year's show. For it must not be forgotten that in 1958, during the Tenth Independence Anniversary Parade, the Israel Army will stage the biggest and most spectacular military show ever seen in this country.**

This year as every year in the past, an experienced Army Colonel was appointed by the Chief of Staff to take charge of the organization of the parade. His staff of officers and experts are working 14 hours a day, ironing out all snags and making sure that everything goes smoothly. Planning a good parade involves more effort than planning a medium-sized military operation on the front. The parade route is marked, every square inch of territory is mapped, exact timetables and split-second schedules for troop movements worked out and breaks between units and columns measured out precisely, down to a few inches of possible deviation.

Next come the positioning of bands, problems of supplying colour, the planning of the stationing of security, police, first-aid, technical-service and communication units, the solution of crowd and traffic control problems and the establishment of sanitary facilities.

All units taking part in the parade start training in their own camps four weeks before P-Day (P for Parade). A few days before Independence Day they concentrate in an army base near Tel Aviv where full-dress rehearsals are carried out under the watchful eyes of veteran sergeant-majors.

This year's parade route is about eight kilometres long, including three of Tel Aviv's longest streets: Ariosoroff, Ben Yehuda and Allenby. This means that the troops will have to march about 13 kilometres at least, since five kilometres have to be added from the point of concentration to the start of parade route and from the end of the parade route to the point of dispersal. Add to this the fact that the rear-end units have to march three kilometres more if the column is three kilometres long (when the forward units have long dispersed and are partaking of cold tea and cheese sandwiches distributed by the ladies of the Soldiers Welfare Committee, the rear-end units are still marching), you can see that marching on parade is not so easy, especially during a *sharav*.

We do not have enough bands because we spend our money on tanks and jets (in his report on the Defence Ministry, the State Controller criticized the Air Force for having a separate band — in his opinion, one brass band is enough for the entire army, navy and air force). During the parade, the four bands (one Police Band and one Israel Army Band split into three sections, with the regulars playing near the review stand and the reservists marching together with the troops) must be employed judiciously for best effect. Special drum sections must be set up to pace each company and battalion, and the various hues and colours of uniforms and headgear must be intermingled for colour effect preventing spectators' eyes from getting tired.

At first, it was considered making a great show of the captured Egyptian flags, which include the battle banners of the Third and Eighth Infantry Divisions, the flag of the Egyptian destroyer Ibrahim el Awal (which was not captured by the French, or even by the Bromberger brothers themselves), battalion ensigns of the *fedayeen*, Palestine and Egyptian National Guard units, flags of the Fifth, 18th and Sixth Reinforced Brigades, and so forth. In the Soviet Army a unit which loses its flag is disbanded and its officers court-martialled.

The capture of an enemy flag is regarded as the proudest of military exploits all over the world, but the Army decided not to make a show of the Egyptian flags because it is against Israel military principles to boast about successes and victories. Still, a decision to display the captured flags may still be taken.

A great show will be made of captured enemy "hardware." A special column will feature Russian T-34 tanks and SU-100 armoured assault cannons, British Archer-Valentine armoured assault cannons, Russian BTR armoured cars, Czech 57-mm. anti-tank cannons, Russian 76-mm. and 122-mm. cannons, British 25-pounder field guns, Swiss 30-mm. anti-aircraft guns, Russian Molotov cross-country trucks and Czech power wagons. All these guns and vehicles will be painted the regular Israel Army brown, but their serial numbers will be in frames to enable the public to see the difference.

Captured material is featured in greater detail at the Military Exhibition at the Permanent Exhibition Grounds at Beit Dagon. This exhibition consists of three main sections:

- **Products of Israel's Military Industry (Taas) including mines, shells, ammunition, equipment, rifles, submachineguns, mortars, bazookas, anti-tank grenades, infantry grenades, etc;**
- **The newest models of heavy arms and equipment, including tanks, tank-destroyers, cannons, armoured cars, etc.;**
- **All models of captured Egyptian material, including Swedish, Belgian, Russian, British, American, Czech and Spanish rifles, machineguns, mines, grenades, mortars, cannons, armoured vehicles and even a MIG-15 jet captured jointly by the Navy and the Air Force.**

The parade will not discriminate in favour of the Sinai veterans, but the colour and honour guards of most brigades, regiments, independent battalions, air wings and naval flotillas which fought in the Campaign will march in Beersheba.

The Sinai Campaign Ribbons will be also pinned to the breasts of all Sinai veterans by May 3, and the public will thus be able to see which of the units on parade fought six months ago.

VISITORS' GALLERY — *Loyal Opposer*

George Drew is one of Canada's most colourful and controversial figures. Now visiting Israel with Mrs. Drew, the former leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in Canada has great things to say about Israel. "I am enormously impressed with all we have seen. The remarkable speed with which you do things... my meeting with Ben-Gurion..."

Mr. Drew's political career is quite brilliant. In 1943, he became Premier of Ontario, the most populated (4 million) and richest of Canada's ten provinces. His party, the Progressive Conservative (a name which, its foes are quick to insinuate, is a sign of political schizophrenia) won three elections in Ontario under his leadership, and is still firmly entrenched.

Mr. Drew's special interest was education, and he held a rather odd combination of posts in the Ontario Government: Premier and Minister of Education. His success in Ontario, which in provincial elections prefers Conservatives, and in Federal polls returns Liberals, made him top contender for the Conservative leadership, which he assumed nationally in 1948. He led the party, now engaged in an up-hill battle with the long-incumbent Liberals, until last fall.

Illness, followed by a first-rate political free-for-all with the Liberal Government over the question of American economic sway, as reflected in a vast pipeline project, forced Mr. Drew to choose between health and heading his party. National elections are being held in June.

Mr. Drew is a six-footer, white-haired, and handsome. He has a bright approach and quick interest in people, likes exchanging ideas and enjoys listening.

Mrs. Drew was born in Florence, Italy, and was christened Florenza by her father, Edward Johnson, the former General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera of New York. She is clever, slim and extremely attractive. Her charm is a very real one, with none of politics' superficiality and exaggeration.

Both the Drews hail from Guelph, Ontario. This farm supply centre of over 30,000 people is now becoming a seat of important industry, and sits primly, like a Scottish town about its own St. George Square, in the midst of fine rich and softly-rolling mixed farm land.

Mrs. Drew is as impressed with Israel as her husband. It's amazing, she observes, that more dynamism is felt here than in Canada, which is undergoing a boom of building and discovery almost unprecedented.

The attitude of the Drews towards Israel, though based on a deep personal understanding, typifies the ties which exist and which should continue to develop, between the young giant of the New World and this ancient and tiny corner of the old.

SYD APPLEBAUM

ART NOTES — *Abstract Impressionist's Fine Colour*

E. MODZELEVICH, a collection of whose oil paintings is now at the Katz Gallery, Tel Aviv, held his first one-man show at the same gallery a year ago, when he exhibited gouaches which were notable for their beautiful orchestration of colour. Fine and subtle colour is still the outstanding quality of his work and in the heavier medium he shows feeling for texture and the play of heavy against light brush-strokes.

He gives names to his paintings: Street in the Rain, City, Landscape in Winter and so on; and, in fact, they are not altogether abstractions. One could call him an "abstract impressionist," for the works are built up in such a way as to evoke the image of a landscape or town. The lozenges of thick paint he likes to use give the effect of masonry and the whole adds up to a sort of condensation of a scene. In some works such as "City" (No. 11) and in "After the Rain" (No. 1) there is more definition of actual shapes and a feeling of recession.

The work of this young, self-taught artist is still in the experimental stage but he is a painter whose development is worth watching.

Sartani Holds First One-Man Show

THE current exhibition of oil paintings by Arie Sartani, (Chemerinsky Gallery Tel Aviv) is his first one-man show, although he has contributed to collective exhibitions. He came to Israel from Poland in 1936 and settled in Kibbutz Merhavia; three years ago the kibbutz enabled him to go abroad for 18 months' study in France and Italy and although he is now in charge of building operations, the kibbutz management encourages his artistic activities and has built him a studio to work in.

Landscapes, harbour scenes, portraits and flower pieces are shown, painted in high-keyed, bright, clear colours and the general effect is gay and lively. Sartani minimizes detail, paints in broad, flat areas of colour, keeping his oil paint thin and dry so that it resembles gouache. He emphasizes the formal aspects in his pictures and uses colour mainly for its decorative effect and, in his landscapes, has a predilection for green skies. Thus the Kinneret scenes are harmonies of blue sea, mauve mountains and green skies.

The harbour scenes, crowded with boats, are particularly cheerful and lively. A criticism of a part of the work is that it is somewhat too sketchy and one is left with the feeling that one is looking at studies for a later painting.

The portraits are particularly good, especially the "Redhead from Sinai" and "Gad." They show a keen feeling for character and have real vivacity.

S.W.

(See reproduction on p. 8)

Charming Chinese Paper Cuts

IN connection with the Flower Show, the Haifa Ethnological Museum is showing a collection of 127 paper cuts presented to Israel by the Union of Chinese Artists, Peking. Not long ago we were introduced to this Chinese popular art, when we saw depicted, in multi-coloured examples, lively scenes of rural life and tremendous actors of the classical Chinese theatre.

Like the former one, the present collection, whose theines are based on flowers and plants, reveals a Europeanized style applied to an ancient technique and, like it, hails chiefly from Hopeh and Kiangsu provinces. We still note the greens, the pinks and the yellows, the sophisticated apogee being attained in cloisonee work, gold paper enclosing other colours (e.g. the goddess with a lion and a frog among the lotuses). On the other hand, a greater austerity of colour prevails — white paper on a black background, grey or red on white, black on yellow. Sometimes the cut is fixed to silk or glass.

Here and there we learn an artist's name, Yang Chang Fa of Hopeh for the god riding on a cock, and Chang Yang Show of Kiangsu for cuts of goldfish, two little birds flying to a branch and chrysanthemums; but, as befits a popular art, the majority of the artists are unknown members of the people.

"Birds and Flowers" (brown paper fixed to yellow background, from Kiangsu Province)

Yet what perfect composition and delicacy of form! Each subject constitutes an aesthetic unity. An idyllic scene portrays a gondola approaching the bank; the two motifs are connected through the line of the bough by which the boatman pulls himself in. A god rides on a mythical beast from whose tail and head issue flowers. The few cuts of peasants labouring and children busy with cabbages or playing with rabbits, come from Peking itself.

Although one must not exaggerate the ultimate significance of this art, its comprehensive simplicity proves what a natural aesthetic sense, nursed through the ages and adaptable to innovations, can accomplish in ornamenting the humblest homes, for which these cuts are intended.

The exhibition goes to Petah Tikva next.

H.

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TEL AVIV — Ohel Shem, Sunday, April 28, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV — Ohel Shem, Monday, April 29, 8.30 p.m.
JAFFA — Jafor, Tuesday, April 30, 8.45 p.m.
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An impression of the checkpost on the main road at Erez, entrance to the Gaza Strip. In the background are three UNEF posts: one in the middle and one on each height. The U.N. flag waves over each post. In the foreground the former railway line to Cairo runs past the Israel tent. Arabs plough with camels at right. Drawing by Ronnen

Dag Sets More M.E. Riddles

By Jesse Zel Lurie

NEW YORK. — IF an army is made up of soldiers and a police force contains policemen, what are the members of the United Nations Emergency Force? Is this a silly riddle? Let us look at the record. The U.N. sent an army into Korea to defend the Korean Republic from invaders. There the U.N. was empowered to use force by the Security Council, which took action under Article VII of the Charter dealing with threats to international peace. UNEF, on the other hand, was organized by resolution of the General Assembly, which has no power under the Charter to set up a fighting army.

Members of UNEF may be soldiers back home in Denmark, India or Columbia, but they are not performing the functions of soldiers in Gaza. UNEF is not an army. It is not even "Nasser's border guard," the derogatory title it has been given by some of its members, except in a psychological sense. It is unlikely that Israel forces would move back into Gaza while UNEF is on the border, because there is no doubt that the mere physical presence of 5,000 UNEF men is a deterrent to crossing the frontier. But if it again becomes necessary to wipe out a *fedayeen* nest — like the Khan Yunis operation — UNEF men should, if they follow their orders correctly, step aside and offer no opposition to the Israel units.

Is UNEF then a police force? Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said at his press conference on April 4: "UNEF has as a predominant function to safeguard peace between the two countries which recently have been in open conflict."

How will it perform this function? Mr. Hammarskjold refused to reveal the details of the agreement that he had reached with Abdul Nasser. But reading between the lines of what he said, it may be surmised that Nasser was happy to have 5,000 foreign soldiers along the Gaza border and, as an inducement for them to stay there, he offered to co-operate in preventing *fedayeen* activity. His conditions, to which Hammarskjold agreed, were that U.N. soldiers should never fire except in self-defence and that Gaza policemen be added to the U.N. patrols.

Hammarskjold's idea of how "to safeguard peace" appears to be the prevention of *fedayeen* activity. That is a reasonable assumption to which few people will take exception. But how can you be a policeman if you can't fire — not even a warning shot — except in self-defence?

How this works out in practice was described to columnist Joseph Alsop by Sgt. Ole Anderson, formerly of Copenhagen, who took the New York "Herald-Tribune" reporter along a border patrol. On a patrol a few nights before, the Danish soldiers had spotted infiltrators making off with a donkey loaded with irrigation pipe stolen from a Jewish settlement. Said Sgt. Anderson regretfully:

We could have got those fellows as well as their donkey. But our orders are 'Shout, not shoot!' They seem funny orders for an army. But they say this is a peace army, and I suppose peace armies are different.

Sgt. Anderson's answer to the question of what is a member of UNEF, is "a shouter." In other words, it is a scarecrow that walks and is wired for sound. Mr. Hammarskjold hopes to stop the *fedayeen* with 5,000 scarecrows. For a while the crows will be wary of the flapping new object in the centre of the field. After a while they will discover his intrinsic harmlessness.

Hammarskjoldese

MR. Hammarskjold's answers to other questions at his April 4 press conference—the first in five months —were no more informative than his replies about UNEF. The press corps has learned to expect involved replies which say nothing from the Secretary-General. They call it "Hammarskjoldese." But one must wonder why the U.N. chief felt it necessary in many of his replies to go out of his way to protect Nasser from his own follies. The Secretary-General was asked:

Would you give us your opinion on whether it is consistent with the Charter of the United Nations for one Member State to proclaim itself to be in a state of war with another member state?

The answer to this question must be negative. Mr. Hammarskjold knows the Charter as well as anyone, and the Charter is perfectly clear on this point. But instead of stating this simple fact, he suggested leaving the Charter aside and referred to "quite a few situations where you know there is not a peace settlement..." —a suggestion that the Israel Foreign Minister took objection to in a statement to the Knesset a few days later. But to get back to Mr. Hammarskjold: He went on to say:

The state of no peace in the technical and legal sense is something with which we regrettably have to live. For that reason it is not something about which we need to raise the question of Charter principles.

The Secretary-General thus placed Egyptian belligerency on the same level as the dispute between India and Pakistan, where there has been no agreement either. But India is not blockading Pakistan nor threatening it with extinction. It is the proclaimed belligerency of Egypt that is in violation of the Charter, and the Secretary-General knows it. But he says in effect that he has "to live" with Nasser so please don't make Nasser mad by raising "the question of Charter principles."

As to the direct question of belligerency which the Secretary-General was forced to transmit to Egypt at Israel's request, he parried various attempts by reporters to pin him down as to when a reply from Nasser might be expected. He must know, of course, that Nasser will not reply, and his evasions, therefore, can only be interpreted as an attempt to protect Nasser from public opinion.

Spokesman's Excuse

SINCE the press conference, the U.N. spokesman at daily press briefings has found—on instruction no doubt — another gimmick. When asked if an answer to this question has been received from Nasser, he replied that a number of pending questions awaiting answer from both Egypt and Israel are still open. Upon further questioning, he revealed that the answer awaited from Israel concerns the stationing of U.N. forces on the Israel side of the border.

Another question which Mr. Hammarskjold evaded, thus misleading the public about Nasser, was the topic of Israel shipping through the Suez Canal. It is obvious that Nasser refused to budge on this matter, but Mr. Hammarskjold refused to say so. After parrying several questions on the subject, one reporter asked:

President Eisenhower said again yesterday that it should not be assumed that Egypt will bar the ships of any country when the Canal is reopened. How do you feel about that assumption?

Mr. Hammarskjold replied:

I have no reason to comment on the statement made by the President.

But he did have a reason to comment. He knew from his conversations with Nasser that the President's assumption was not a fact. If he refused to comment, his reluctance to contradict the President publicly might be understandable. However, he then added this gratuitous and misleading sentence:

I think it is a wise assumption.

No reporter asked the Secretary-General for comment on President Eisenhower's misleading statement at his press conference the day before. Queried about the Suez negotiations the President had replied: "This is a problem that... is assigned to the Secretary-General of the United Nations... we are supporting the United Nations..."

"The New York Times" reporting this on the following day also printed a dispatch from Cairo: "Raymond A. Hare, United States Ambassador, has taken on the role of chief negotiator for the West on the Suez Canal issue," which directly contradicted Eisenhower's statement.

The Secretary-General was asked to comment on the Cairo dispatch and not on the President's remarks. Mr. Hammarskjold said that he was being kept "fully informed by the governments involved in the negotiations and there is no need for me, so to speak, to squeeze myself in between."

Next day the Wall Street Journal" reported: "The West has given up all real hope of seeing the Suez Canal run as anything but Egypt's private ditch in the foreseeable future."

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 28	08.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	10.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	12.15	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON. April 29	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	11.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam
	12.30	EL AL	Rome
TUES. April 30	02.00	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	07.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	09.05	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen Stockholm
	13.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	09.30	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
WED. May 1	10.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico
	12.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	13.00	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	00.35	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THUR. May 2	08.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	10.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	11.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	13.05	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	16.55	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. May 3	04.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	20.15	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. May 1	10.30	CYPRAIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

TUES. April 30, s.s. MESSAPIA, Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

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Eilat

Two Jews from East and West: Their Reactions in the Cold War

Author Fast was Shocked by Anti-Semitism

The American Communist intellectual magazine "Mainstream" published in its March issue this article by Howard Fast, reprinted here in part.

RECENTLY, I took the step of publicly severing my connections with the Communist Party of the U.S.

I took this action for two reasons; firstly, as the only extreme protest against the course of events in the communist world that I saw as being meaningful and purposeful; and secondly, because I feel that the Communist Party of the U.S. — mostly through events beyond its control — is compromised to a point where it can no longer make any effective contribution to the continuing struggle for democracy and social justice. I feel that I must state this as a beginning to make my position very plain.

Looking back at my life, I find two major forces that brought me to communism. The first was a maturing belief in the goodness and inevitable brotherhood of man — a brotherhood in peace and common creativity. In this belief, I learned my equalitarianism out of the Prophetic teachings of Judaism, the love and brotherhood of man preached by Isaiah, and the morality, in terms of the poor and oppressed, of Jesus Christ. My democratic understanding was based on the writings of Jefferson and Lincoln.

The second force was an understanding of the role of the working class in modern history. The working class I was born into, and I studied it well through the first 18 years of my life.

I joined the communist movement for two reasons. I believed that in the Communist Party was the beginning of a true brotherhood of man, working with devotion for socialism, peace and democracy. Secondly, I believed that the Communist Party offered the most resistance to fascism.

In these beliefs I will not admit to being anyone's dupe. Hindsight is all very well, but let us also use it to recall that during the past generation, millions of the finest and clearest minds in the world shared these beliefs. If I was slow in recognizing certain facts, recall the savage persecution of Communists this past decade in America. Whatever the truth of Russian police rule, that was not a time when clear and objective thinking came easily.

Nevertheless, I and others within the Communist Party realized that something was tragically wrong in the world communist movement long before the Khrushchev "secret speech" appeared. We were asked to swallow such absurdities as the Soviet theory of "cosmopolitanism"; We saw Jewish culture disappear in Russia, and all our pleas for an explanation brought only silence. We saw capital punishment reinstated.

We also witnessed many disturbing internal factors in the Communist Party of the U.S., a destroying rigidity and unbendingness, a narrowing of approach and purpose.

These things marked a process of development, both in myself and in many others. Yet it did not prepare us for the explosive and hellish revelations of the Khrushchev "secret report." The dimensions of this horror were not only beyond anything we could have dreamed of — but also beyond, far beyond, the worst accusations.

Unspeakable Document

MY own reactions to this unspeakable document are a matter of public record, for I spelled them out in the New York "Daily Worker." I was filled with loathing and disgust. I felt a sense of unmitigated mental nausea at the realization that I had supported and defended this murderous bloodbath, and I felt, as so many did then, a sense of being a victim of the most incredible swindle in modern times.

I also experienced for the first time the limitations of the man, Khrushchev, not only in his describing the hell he pictured as the work of one man, but in the cynicism of his definition and explanation of this as "the cult of the individual" — an explanation not only empty, but almost facetious in its unrelatedness to the events it describes.

A leading French communist intellectual, reading what I wrote in the "Worker" on this occasion, sent me a bitter letter (in English) charging me with playing into the hands of the enemy. "As you may have seen in the papers," he wrote, "following the publication by the bourgeois press of the report credited to Comrade Khrushchev, it (the French Communist Party) asked the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to give a more complete theoretical explanation of the serious wrongs attributed to Comrade Stalin. The Soviet Communist Party then issued a statement implying precisely this theoretical analysis, a statement which forms a document of major importance to every militant of the working cause and which has enabled the working class parties to make a sound appraisal of the ideas already involved."

Heaven help us!

I will not deny that I can never again be the person I was before I read that report. Then something broke inside of me and finished, but I waited nine months before I took the step I am explaining here. I waited because it was my whole life as well as the lives and hopes of so many dear friends that was involved; I also waited because friends whom I respected argued thus:

"Surely it is better to face the reality of this thing than to live in contented ignorance of it. Remember that the Soviet leaders themselves brought in into the open. Now things will change. Stalin is dead. New leaders are in power now. They must change."

It was at least a hope — a hope that the Soviet Union would pick up the banner of socialist democracy and perhaps begin to reclaim a world moral leadership, a leadership it had lost.

Terror Among Jews

What was the result of that nine months? I specify it, not as an indictment, but simply as a record of objective fact to which I reacted. First, there were the additions to the "secret report." We learned of the liquidation, in 1939, of the leading Communists of Poland — hundreds of the noblest and bravest men in Poland, murdered by Stalin and the men around Stalin. From a story in a Polish Communist-Yiddish paper "Folkshtimme," we received our first "valid" proof of what had happened to Jewish culture in the U.S.S.R. the extinction of every Yiddish newspaper, magazine, school, printing press—and the legal murder of a host of Jewish writers and cultural leaders. From an eye-witness report in the "Manchester Guardian," we got the story of how some 20 elderly Jews were sentenced to from three to 10 years' imprisonment—for the possession of Zionist literature. From a host of sources, we learned of the fear, the pervading terror among Soviet Jews.

Howard Fast

To continue: from the Soviet Union itself we learned of two more executions, and the blood hardly dry on the Khrushchev report! From Khrushchev himself we were treated to a new mode of diplomacy — diplomacy by insult and vulgarity.

From the crisis in Egypt we learned of the new brinkof-war tactics of Soviet foreign affairs. For the first time, in relation to Israel, we witnessed the elevation of anti-Semitism to foreign policy. In November, 1956, Premier Bulganin sent notes to Great Britain, France and Israel. The notes to Britain and France were both reasonable and conciliatory in tone; the note to Israel was couched as an ultimatum in a tone both shrill and insulting. Since Israel was the least culpable of the three, and the only one of the three acting in terms of direct national security, the uncontrolled prejudice was both apparent and significant.

From Hungary and its tragedy we learned of a new kind of socialism — socialism by slaughter and terror.

From Poland, where a struggle within the Communist Party was being waged between the Gomulka forces and the Soviet-backed forces, we learned only recently of how the Russians had attempted to swing the election to their own adherents by the use of anti-Semitism.

In June, 1956, our expressed hope was that Russia would do away with capital punishment, not only because this was implicit in the "secret report," but because criminology and history have demonstrated the futility and senselessness of this barbaric process. It would have required only a decision of leadership, but instead, while the dead made dead unjustly were being reinstated, the heads of the living continued to roll, without any proof of their guilt presented publicly. And all this after Khrushchev's long and terrible revelation of the results of secret trial and execution.

No Comparison

So with *habeas corpus*, so with self-incrimination. We have had news recently that guilt by confession alone would no longer be part of the Soviet legal system; but this is a far cry from the meaning of the U.S. Fifth Amendment, which guarantees that no accused can be forced to give evidence against himself in any form. The contrast of a socialist state claiming to be the highest type of social organization on earth, yet lacking the rudimentary legal rights and protections which both the United States and England grant their citizens is thought-provoking, to say the least.

Friends point out that it is not to be expected that Russia should have the same legal procedures as the West. A communist lawyer said to me recently. "But these have never been part of their legal code in Russia or anywhere else in Europe." That is to the point, and neither has there been socialism in Europe before. The incredible thing is that this is a socialism which denies and derides the democratic process. Yet it is socialism. Economically, Russia cannot be regarded as anything else but a socialist state, and economically, this Russian socialism works. No one can evade the evidence of production statistics; the growth of the Soviet Union as a socialist industrial force is beyond argument, and speaking economically and in a sense, socially as well, a miracle has been performed in 40 years.

Incurable Antithesis

But one cannot discuss socialism economically and leave it at that. In Russia, we have socialism without democracy. We have socialism without trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, or the right against self-incrimination, which is no more or less than protection against the abuse of confession by torture. We have socialism without civil liberty. We have socialism without the power of recall of government. We have socialism without public avenues of protest. We have socialism without equality for minorities. We have socialism without any right of free artistic creation. In so many words, we have socialism without morality.

Perhaps the cruelest and strangest development of history is the appearance of socialism under the domination of totalitarianism. And unless this is seen and faced and dealt with by the Left, both Communists and Socialists, then the present agony of mankind will continue far longer than it has to.

I have come to believe that within the very structure and historical development of the Communist Parties, as we know them in recent years, there is an almost incurable antithesis to the socialist democracy which they name as their ultimate goal. In a struggle against fascism and colonial oppression, history has shown these parties to be magnificently disciplined and courageous, but in other circumstances, they fall prey to a tragic contradiction.

Programmatically for freedom, their very structure denies freedom within itself; against oppression, their very structure oppresses within itself; and conceived as a liberating force, the monolithic power structure chokes both the democratic process and the liberating thought. Their historical development has been toward an ever increasing and ever more rigid bureaucracy — and this very process nurtures an egotistic and dehumanized stratum of leadership, which is perpetuated to a point where the threat of recall must be seen by leadership as a threat to the existence of the regime.

It is this development that is being fought by a great many American communists who remain within the organization of the Communist Party, and I acknowledge their integrity and purpose. But can one for a moment believe that a similar struggle is possible in the Soviet union? It is the very lack of any operative channel for either free elections or free recall in the Soviet Union that has so far prevented the change — not of system but simply of government — that the society is ready for.

Since the appearance of the Khrushchev "secret report" nine months ago and since my initial response to it, a number of things have happened to me personally. A flow of letters from the countries of Eastern Europe have pleaded heartbreakingly for succour — as if I had some power to intervene against the terrors and sufferings that beset them or some special persuasiveness to direct toward their leaders. I am afraid, however, that criticism of any validity is as abhorrent to the Kremlin leadership as social justice — in spite of their endless talk of criticism and self-criticism being a motive force in Soviet society. Where jail or death is the price of criticism directed at government, such claims are not only false, but even obscene.

I do not enjoy writing such things. I record them with distaste and soul-sickness. A life-long structure of belief lies shattered around me, and for nine long months I have paid the price for my own short-sightedness in mental anguish and turmoil.

If knowledge has unfolded for me a tragic and shoddy picture of the men who lead the Soviet Union, it has not lessened my faith and firm conviction in the ultimate brotherhood and basic goodness of man. Nor do I believe that mankind will be turned aside from socialist democracy and from the vision of the good world we will one day create.

As a postscript to the above, since it was written I received the inevitable summons from the House Committee on Un-American Activities to appear before them as a friendly witness. I made no bones about showing them, not only that I was an unfriendly witness, but that I utterly despised all they represented. Nothing I have said about injustice and petty tyranny in the U.S., or about the assorted madness of its foreign policy has been withdrawn in my mind.

Let the issue not be confused. The fact that in the U.S.S.R. justice is so much of a stranger does not mean that justice walks uninhibited in our courts. I have written hundreds of thousands of words on the injustice that exists in my own country; I shall continue to write about it.

In "The God That Failed," a number of well-known authors several years ago repudiated their ties with Communism and won the attention of readers everywhere, particularly those who had found themselves facing the same questions. Since the "Doctors' Plot," the decline of Stalinism, the Khrushchev speech, and the blood-letting in Hungary, millions more have joined the ranks of the disenchanted. One of them is Howard Fast (Citizen Tom Paine, My Glorious Brothers) who writes here of his disenchantment.

Rabbi Schlifer Trod Tightrope

By Yehoshua Gilboa

THE passing of Rabbi Shlomo Schlifer, Chief Rabbi of Moscow and spiritual leader of its Jewish community, recalls an unusual paradox. For after the total extinction of all manifestations of Jewish public life in the Soviet Union, after the authorities had deprived the Jews of Russia of all right to national expression, and after the extirpation of the Jewish national institutions, the destruction of Jewish literature and the liquidation of its standard bearers, the Soviet Government granted official patronage to Rabbi Schlifer and to some ten other Rabbis throughout the country and permitted the revival of a vestige of Jewish religious ritual.

Under "Judaism" in Vol. 19 of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, we are told that "like every other religion, Judaism has always been a tool of the ruling and exploiting classes aiming at the spiritual subjugation of the workers;" that "the Talmud has always been the handmaiden of reaction;" and that "as before, Judaism (i.e. the Jewish religion) fills a reactionary role and is exploited by international imperialism as a means of bringing about the spiritual subjugation of the Jewish workers."

In the second edition of Vol. 41, sent to press on April 21, 1956, the Talmud comes in for "scientific elucidation" and we are informed that it is "a collection of dogmatic Jewish laws in the spheres of religion, law and ethics that crystallized between the Third Century B.C.E. and the Fifth Century C.E. and contains commentaries on the Bible, legal and religious injunctions, legends about God, the Domain of Evil and the Coming World.

"In presentation it is distinguished in the extreme by its lack of system and by its scholasticism. It is characteristic of the Talmud to countenance class inequality, slavery, Rabbinical rule, national aloofness, woman's inferior status; and it admonished workers to put up with existing conditions uncomplainingly ..."

The Concise Philosophical Dictionary, published in Moscow in 1954, also favours us with a "scientific definition" of the Jewish faith. Under "Judaism," it informs us that "the rabbis and the Jewish bourgeoisie extensively use the Bible and the Talmud to stupefy the Jewish workers; Judaism developed a system of religious prohibitions and customs that go towards strengthening Jewish fanaticism, keep the masses in ignorance and thus tighten rabbinical authority over the believers; like all religions, Judaism is an inveterate enemy of science; the Rabbis have always nated scientific enlightenment and education and persecuted progressive ideas; Judaism sanctions social inequality and private property and pays divine tribute to the domination of rulers and exploiters."

Rabbi Schlifer

Yet despite everything, the fact remains that it is precisely Jewish religious expression, sparse and poor though it be, that survived the complete spiritual and cultural destruction of Russian Jewry in 1948-52. Only the naive will believe that the Soviet authorities acted as they did out of considerations of conscience. Like everything else, they had their objectives, one of which was the need to preserve a semblance of Jewish life for show, though even this was strictly controlled lest it break through the intended bounds. And even more than that, the Soviet authorities found that they could make use of Jewish religious leaders, and Rabbi Schlifer foremost among them, for their propagandist purposes.

From that aspect, it is significant that the first the Jewish world heard of Rabbi Schlifer was in January 1955 through a TASS news item which reported his call to world Jewry to oppose the revival of German militarism. A short time later eight rabbis in other Jewish communities in the Soviet Union circularised world Jewry to join in the protest against preparations for an atomic war.

The circular, which was distributed to the Jewish press by Soviet embassies in various countries, painted a terrible picture of the terrors of atomic warfare. But the message's interest lies in its reference to Jewish ethics. After calling the warethics. After calling the warmongers crazed individuals who have forgotten God, the Rabbis recalled that the "basic character of the Jewish religion is its emphasis on the injunction to live and preserve life. The signers, in addition to Rabbi Schlifer, were Panitz, Rabbi of Kiev; J. Diamant, Rabbi of Odessa; M. Maslianasky, Rabbi of Riga; H.D. Alyashvilli, Haham of Kutais; Berger, Rabbi of Vilno; Werkul, Rabbi of Kovno; and Berger, Rabbi of Minsk.

Even though there is no doubt that such declarations and circulars were composed by the Rabbis of Russia under direct official inspiration, they are quite sound in principle. The real tragedy of these spiritual leaders becomes evident when they are asked publicly to abjure their own convictions and mask the condition of their communities. It was on talks with Rabbi Schlifer that correspondents sympathetic to Russia relied on various occasions in their attempt to refute charges that the Soviet authorities discriminated against the Jews. First to deny that there was anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain at all were these Soviet Rabbis.

When the "Daily Worker" correspondent in Moscow, J. Clark, sought to expose the "lies" of the "New York Times" correspondent, Harrison Salisbury, on the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union, he quoted Rabbi Schlifer as saying that he "strongly condemned those who claimed that there was any discrimination against the Jews as Jews." To prove his point, the Rabbi read out, says Clark, a very long list of renowned Jews in science, sport, and the liberal professions.

The Rabbis' tragedy appears the greater upon reading a notice published in "Izvestia" on November 29, 1956 (on behalf of "the religious Jews in the Soviet Union") and condemning the attack on Egypt by England, France and Israel. There is no doubt that this notice was dictated to its signatories by the Soviet authorities even though it reminds "the members of our faith that the Commandment "Thou shalt not kill" was handed down to us on Sinai thousands of years ago" and even though it refers to the "humanistic essence of our religion." The top signature under this notice was Rabbi Schlifer's.

Perhaps Jews living outside the Soviet Union do not have the moral right to pass judgment on Rabbi Schlifer. One cannot ignore the special circumstances in which he was obliged to work. Anything this man did for the sake of his religion and people — doing it no doubt, at the cost of immeasurable spiritual torment — can only redound to his credit. It is not difficult for us to guess with what care Rabbi Schlifer had to move so as not to bring calamity upon the last remnants of Jewish life entrusted to his hands.

Synagogue's Role

The Moscow synagogue where Rabbi Schlifer officiated was something like the corner of the altar for every Russian Jew anxious to save his Jewish soul. No wonder Jews visiting the Soviet Union, religious or free thinking, never left the country without first calling at this synagogue.

It is to Rabbi Schlifer's credit that through him — and lately, only through him — some sort of connection was preserved between Russian and world Jewry. News from Rabbi Schlifer, reaching Jewish personalities and institutions abroad, as well as the reports of journalists and delegations who came in contact with him, served as a sort of barometer registering the fluctuations in the Soviet attitude to the Jewish question. The very fact that Jews from abroad could meet him was interpreted as a hopeful sign, and it was with satisfaction that Rabbi Schlifer's greetings to the Mizrahi conference in Israel and his New Year greetings to World Jewry were read. The report that the Rabbi had officially invited Dr. Goldmann, in his capacity of President of the World Jewish Congress, to visit the Soviet Union was taken as intimation of a genuine change for the better.

But it was not long before the barometer indicated that it was much too early to look forward to broader and freer contacts with the Jews of Russia. There is no doubt that it was not through his own initiative that Rabbi Schlifer declared that he had been misunderstood. He had invited Dr. Goldmann to come "as a tourist" and not in his official capacity.

When Rabbi Schlifer was sent to represent his community at the dedication of the Memorial Hall erected in Paris to the memory of the victims of Nazism, he was officially silent on anything that concerned the position of the Jews of Russia, but according to Rabbi S.Z. Shragai, of the Agency Executive, he poured out his aching heart in private conversations.

Rabbi Schlifer completed his life's work with two accomplishments. One was the editing of a new Prayer Book, which is reputed to have become a species of best-seller in the Soviet Union and contains two specially composed prayers—one for peace and one for the welfare of the U.S.S.R.

His second accomplishment was the founding of the Moscow Talmudical Academy — dedicated on the fourth of Shvat — in which ten young men have begun to study. In a letter to Rabbi Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Israel, he referred to it as "the Yeshiva where students study the Talmud which preserves our world, the Jewish world and Judaism."

"I pray" — the 68-year-old Rabbi continued "that our Kol Ya'acov (the Yeshiva's name) will unite with the general Kol Ya'acov (the voice of Jacob) throughout the world, and especially the Holy Land, and become one great, strong voice." It is enough to recall what the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia had to say about the Talmud in order to appreciate the import of this message by Rabbi Schlifer.

The Soviet press made only brief mention of the death of Rabbi Schlifer, the Chief Rabbi of Moscow. "Pravda" ignored it completely. Only Tass, the Soviet Telegraphic Agency, in overseas broadcasts in Russian, stated that for 11 years Rabbi Schlifer, whom it described as "Rabbi of the main Moscow Synagogue," was the leader of the Moscow Jewish religious community, and lately also the Rector of the Higher Jewish Religious College opened recently in Moscow. Solomon Schlifer, it stated, "was well-known in the Soviet Union and abroad as a confirmed supporter of the peace movement." (W.J.C.).

THEATRE NOTES

Dream Girl—Dream Part

Chamber Theatre presents: "Dream Girl," by Elmer Rice. Hebrew: Amos Keinan. Direction: Joseph Milo. Settings: Arie Navon. Music: Yohanan Zarai.

"DREAM Girl," by Elmer Rice, is a play which enjoyed a tremendous vogue some 20 years back. At that time many critics thought that Rice had reached the peak of his playwriting ability in this imaginative comedy about an emotionally adolescent girl who escapes from reality into the land of daydreams. Time, however, seems to have proved these critics mistaken. Rice's earlier plays, which were angry and bitter comment on social abuses, have weathered the years much better. "The Adding Machine" and "Street Scene" seem to be more important and dramatically more compelling today than this very successful psychological study.

"Dream Girl," however, was a dream part for almost any actress. Georgina Ellerton, with her uninhibited emotional adventures into never-never land, gave a female star a chance to go through the whole range of dramatic emotions and posturings. When first presented, Elmer Rice's wife, Betty Field, had the stellar role. Later, in its musical version, "Lady In the Dark," Gertrude Lawrence added Georgina to her long list of successful performances. Ginger Rogers played in the film.

In the Chamber Theatre production the plum has fallen into the lap of Hanna Meron, and Miss Meron has taken full advantage of her opportunity. She displays a fine flair for comedy and versatility as an all-around good actress. But the play itself is something of a bore. Joseph Milo, who directed it, might have done well to cut short many of the more silly flights of fancy, and generally to have speeded up the action.

Dressing Lacking

Besides Miss Meron, the undoubted star of the production is the decor of Arie Navon. The sets are imaginative and amusing and convey a feeling of movement and change, which the actual drama seems to lack. It is a pity that with such attractive settings so little attention was paid to the attractiveness of the star. Miss Meron's dress and make-up did nothing at all to improve her undoubted good looks and fine stage presence.

Nathan Cogan was good as Clark Redfield, the factual unsentimental lover who sees through Georgina's vapourish meanderings and finally makes her face reality. Hanan Simtal played a variety of parts, all competently. Abraham Ben-Yosef did well with the thankless role of George Hand, a philanderer, who courts Georgina with no good intentions.

Mrs. Ellerton was played by Shoshana Barnea, who showed the proper amount of motherliness and common sense but might have been much more tart. Zafrira Harifai did little, if anything, with the part of Clair. Equally ineffective was Hillel Neeman as Jim Lukas, centre of Georgina's dreams.

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BASIC CHANGES

With the improvement of the tax collection methods and in the wake of the steady tightening of the network of taxpayers, the Government has found it possible this year to introduce a law making the Income Tax burden lighter.

There would seem, on the face of it, to be a contradiction between the heavy burden of taxes (which stem from increased security expenditure, the serious political situation and the aim to absorb productively an ever-growing wave of immigration) and a law providing reductions in the Income Tax.

Still, the readiness of the people to shoulder the tax burden which has found expression in the increasing growth of the income of the State, has stimulated the Treasury to initiate fulfilment of the Government's promise in its basic programme to make improvements where necessary.

The special taxes and defence levies arise from a special situation which calls for special measures. But the emergency arrangements in the financial sphere do not relieve the Government of its obligation to seek incessantly ways of improving the law bases and the administration in its various activities. The Income Tax (Amendment) Law, is a direct outcome of that obligation.

The amendment marks the end of one chapter, and the beginning of another.

With the birth of the State, we received as a legacy the Mandatory Tax Ordinance which in our hands underwent various changes. From time to time we adjusted it to the needs of a State in the making with a dynamic developing and expanding economy. For a long time we were forced to maintain high rates because of the inadequacy of the collection network. Because of the relatively small number of taxpayers, we had to collect the required sums for the Government treasury from those circles which at the time were on the taxpayers' registers.

To remedy this unhealthy situation we made a thorough examination of our methods. The network of taxpayers was broadened. Tax ethics improved. We went forward to our double objective of collecting the true tax from all those liable to pay.

The amendment to the Income Tax Law which is now being brought before the public is the result of the progress made in the sphere of tax collection in the most recent years.

While in the past we dealt mainly with technical amendments, we are now moving ahead to more basic changes. The present amendment is not meant to meet urgent income needs but is an attempt to base the Income Tax Order on healthy, strong and unassailable foundations. In that way the Income Tax amendment will contribute to the encouragement of positive trends in our financial set-up and play its part in the improvement of our economy.

If this year we must continue the collection of Yahav Magen, it is because the burdens thrust upon us by history are not normal and cannot always be anticipated. But the Income Tax amendment marks the beginning of the road which should bring to the State real assets in the sphere of taxation.

I hope that the day is not distant when we shall complete the work we have begun and the country will have a comprehensive Income Tax Law, which will bring relief to the citizens without harming the vital needs of the State.

We shall take this task seriously and I feel sure that the taxpayers will support us. We are not only establishing an economy, not only reconstructing a country out of its ruins, but we are gathering in, unifying, and reviving a people.

Levi Eshkol
Minister of Finance

The years of our political renascence have been filled with a struggle for security, efforts to absorb hundreds of thousands of immigrants, the development of an economy and the fostering of a cultural and spiritual life.

I believe that we are again standing on the threshold of a great period in the life of the State and the annals of the Jewish people. Hundreds of thousands of Jews in different countries are looking at Israel, waiting with their luggage ready. It seems that the very earth is on fire and is slipping away from their feet and no one can say what the morrow will bring. Every period has its opportunities. And what may be possible today may no longer be possible tomorrow. We are not free agents. We must hurry and gather in our people, absorb them, create the basic conditions for their reception, and at the same time go on establishing economic foundations that will help them to take root here.

Perhaps the next decade, if not earlier, will bring us to a third million of the country's population, with all the drastic and revolutionary changes involved.

Certainly the great nations of the world must help the scattered people of Israel to gather in their homeland and to rebuild it after thousands of years of wandering.

Surely the Jewish people, wherever they be, will be asked, and will no doubt respond, to help in carrying out the historic objective of the Return to Zion.

But we cannot demand of them unless we first shoulder our burden.

I know that the burden is heavy and at times oppressive. But ours, the generation of realization of the age-long dream, has willingly taken it upon itself and will not falter.

The longings for redemption will lead us on till we have completed the task; and we shall fulfil it with all the spiritual and material resources that we can command.

Know the Revised Income Tax

The Income Tax (Amendment) Law, 1957 amends or replaces certain sections of the 1947 Ordinance.

The survey below gives details of the main sections; these explanations are not intended to replace the law, and are unofficial.

Allowances Instead of Tax Credits

The calculation of the taxable income shall be made after deduction of the allowances granted under the law. In other words, the law exempts from tax certain amounts in accordance with the taxpayer's status. The tax, accordingly, will apply to the sum that remains after the allowances are deducted.

The allowances are as follow:

IL1,050 personal allowance for a resident
IL 500 for wife
IL 250 for first child
IL 300 for second child
IL 325 for third child
IL 350 for every additional child

Allowances are granted for children up to the age of 20 provided they are supported by the taxpayer.

Standard Deduction For Employees

In consideration of the fact that an employee incurs expenses in earning his income, the law now grants him a standard deduction of 5 per cent of his income but not exceeding IL400. The employee is not required to prove that expenses of this amount were in fact incurred.

An employee who wishes to claim further expenses will be permitted a higher allowance for expenses provided he submits proof of all of them.

Allowance for Unmarried Persons, Old Age, and Disability

An unmarried person who reaches the age of 32 during the year of assessment is entitled to a special allowance of IL250.

A person who reaches the age of 60 in the year of assessment receives a special old age allowance of IL250.

A woman worker will be granted an IL250 allowance on reaching the age of 55.

A war-invalid or a person disabled at work who is incapacitated to the extent of 30-50 per cent will enjoy an allowance of IL325 in addition to any other allowance granted. If the extent of disability is over 50 per cent, the allowance will be IL500.

Separate Calculation for Working Wife

If a wife is engaged in a business or occupation not connected with her husband's source of income, the husband or wife may ask for a separate tax calculation.

In that event, both the husband and the wife will receive an allowance of IL1,050 in calculating their taxable incomes.

However, the husband will not receive the IL500 allowance normally granted for a wife who does not work.

The allowances for children will be granted either to the husband or the wife.

In the case of a working wife with children, the wife will receive an allowance of IL200 on the children's account in addition to the allowance granted the husband.

Joint Calculation of Tax

Where the tax is calculated jointly, and it is proved that the wife's income has been obtained from full-time independent work the husband will receive an extra IL500 allowance. And if the wife is over 55 years of age, the husband will receive an additional IL250 allowance for her.

Allowance for Wife who Assists Husband

If the wife is not engaged in full-time work and it is proved that she helps her husband in his business or trade (at least 24 hours a week), the taxpayer will be granted an allowance of IL250 instead of the IL500 granted a wife who works full-time.

Disabled Woman and Defective Child

A taxpayer whose working wife suffers disability to the extent of 30-50 per cent will receive an additional allowance of IL325; if her disability exceeds 50 per cent the allowance will be increased to IL500.

In the case of a defective or paralyzed child, the taxpayer will be granted an additional allowance of IL650 and an additional allowance if the child is in an institution.

Dependent Relatives

On proving that he has additional expenses for a member of the family who cannot support himself, the taxpayer will be granted an additional allowance of IL250 for every such member of the family.

The law grants an allowance for two members of the family only but this restriction does not apply if the relatives concerned are his or his wife's parents.

The concept "member of the family" refers to the taxpayer's parents, his brother or sister, as well as those of his wife. (For a brother or a sister an allowance will be granted if they are under 20 years of age.) But if the taxpayer is unmarried and has no children an allowance will be granted for dependent brothers of 20 years of age or above.

The same allowance will be granted for children or other members of a family unable to support themselves owing to a mental or physical handicap, even if they are over 20 years of age.

In the case of the wife's complete paralysis or of a defective or paralyzed child, the allowance will be enlarged to IL650.

The law grants an additional allowance for completely paralyzed wife and defective or paralyzed child kept in an institution.

Children on Regular Military Service

A taxpayer who proves that in the year of assessment he had a child or children under the age of 20 in regular military service will be granted a special allowance of IL60.

Special Allowance to Farmers

A person, at least 75 per cent of whose income is obtained from agriculture, will be granted a 5 per cent allowance on that income provided that the allowance does not exceed IL400.

Working Youth

The income of a working boy or girl under 18 years of age shall be exempt from Income Tax. Likewise, the income of a working boy or girl 16 to 18 years of age shall be exempt from said tax to the extent that the money is spent for tuition, books etc. for study.

Student in Approved Higher Education Institution

The law distinguishes between a student in an approved institution for higher studies who is under 30 years of age and one over that age. A student under 30 will continue to enjoy exemption for that part of his income spent for tuition, books, equipment etc. A student over 30 will be granted exemption only if he proves that he is working for the purpose of financing his studies and for living expenses during the period of study.

Social Expenses

The taxpayer will be granted a credit from tax on account of life insurance, payments into Provident or Pension Fund, medical treatment or medical insurance and donations, to the extent of 25 per cent of his expenditure. (Expenditure must not exceed 20 per cent of the income and not exceed IL1,200 and of that, expenditure for medical treatment and medical insurance, national insurance and contributions shall not exceed 12.5 per cent of income and not more than IL600.) The minimum credit under the Revised Order for social expenses in IL48. This deduction is granted on the assumption that every individual spends a minimal sum for these purposes.

This is the only section in the Law where the credit system has remained unchanged.

Overtime and Key Money

The tax on overtime income shall not exceed 300 pr. on every pound i.e. 30 per cent. But the decreased rate shall apply only to that part of the overtime wage that does not exceed 40 per cent of the worker's regular wage.

If the tax on key money is paid in one month within receipt of same, the rate shall be 25 per cent. This applies both to individuals and companies.

Company Donations

The new law permits every company to deduct from its taxable income one half the sum of donations made to a national fund or a public institution recognized for the purpose by the Income Tax Commissioner.

Company Tax

The 25 per cent Income Tax for companies remains unchanged, while the Companies Profits Tax is increased up to 28 per cent.

Supplementary Taxes to Local Authorities

The 7½ per cent supplementary Local Authorities tax has been cancelled as far as companies and individuals are concerned.

TAX WILL BE PAID AT THE FOLLOWING RATES ON INCOME AFTER DEDUCTION OF PERSONAL ALLOWANCES:

250 pruta on every Pound of the first taxable IL1,500
350 pruta on every Pound of the next taxable IL1,500
425 pruta on every Pound of the next taxable IL1,500
500 pruta on every Pound of the next taxable IL1,500
550 pruta on every Pound of the next taxable IL1,500
600 pruta on every additional taxable Pound.

The tax rates for unmarried persons are as above for the first three income brackets. In the fourth bracket the rate is 525 pr. in every Pound (instead of 500 pr.) in the fifth bracket 600 pr. in every Pound (instead of 550 pr.); and in the sixth bracket 650 pr. in every Pound (instead of 600 pr.).

New Law Simpler for Tax Payer

Dr. T. Brosch
Commissioner of Income Tax

The Income Tax Law has undergone many changes both during the Mandatory period and during the existence of the State of Israel. The Income Tax Commissioner, Dr. T. Brosch, who has handled Income Tax affairs in this country since the tax was introduced 16 years ago, replied to a number of questions on the Revised Income Tax Ordinance and on the plans of the Income Tax Department of which he is the head.

Q.: Along what lines has the Income Tax Law developed in recent years?

A.: With the establishment of the State, the Income Tax Law diverged from the path to which it had become accustomed, and in the ensuing eight years, it has turned full circle. The change in 1948 was marked by the freezing of the value of the personal allowances. This was an original Israel invention. It is no wonder that the consistent development in this direction caused complete changeover from personal allowances to tax credits.

The force of circumstances added a new factor to this development — exemption from tax of the cumulative cost-of-living allowance. At first, this exemption affected only employees but in the course of time it was extended and by 1955 affected the self-employed persons also. This exemption was in the form of a deduction, i.e. relief from tax granted on a certain amount of income. Thus from a technical point of view, the credit system continues, i.e. reduction of tax by fixed amounts. This mixed arrangement threw into bold relief the weakness of the credit system and stimulated the return to the allowance system.

Q.: In which respect is the new system better?

A.: That's a good question: What's good about allowances and bad about deductions? The answer is simple! The advantage of the allowance system is that the public understands it. When I say that an allowance of IL1,050 is exempt from tax for basic living needs, every taxpayer will understand what I am talking about. This would not be the case when I speak in the language of tax credits.

That is why we preferred the "new-old" system. It makes things easier for our workers when they come face to face with the taxpayer, and I do not minimize the importance of an understanding between the two parties for when one man understands another, his work is easier.

Furthermore: tax credits raised the marginal rate, i.e. the tax rate on the last pound of taxable income. Under the tax credit system, the tax was calculated on the basis of total income, and then credited with the amounts due under the law for personal allowances. Under the allowances system, however, the allowance is first deducted from the income, and tax levied on the balance. Hence, after effecting the deduction there remains a small amount on which tax is imposed, and since the income is relatively less the former high marginal rate will no longer apply.

Q.: What does the new law give to employees and to self-employed tax payers?

A.: Generally speaking, the law does not make any distinction between employed and self-employed persons except for certain technical provisions arising from the special position of each of these groups.

One provision, which does make some distinction, provides that an employee may deduct automatically from his salary an account of expenses, an amount equal to five per cent of his salary, but not exceeding IL400. This deduction is given to an employee without necessity of proving the expenses. The self-employed taxpayer, on the other hand, does not receive an automatic deduction, and the reason is simple. When he files his return, he claims his expenses in any case, for his return is based on income with a detailed list of the expenses incurred.

Apart from this the law gives to every taxpayer equal rights, whether he is an employee or self-employed.

Q.: What are the immediate objectives of the Income Tax Department?

A.: Our immediate objective is to bring ourselves up to date in the sphere of assessments, in other words, to get to a position where all the assessments for the past years (including the last year for which a return has been submitted) will be made within 12 months of receipt of the new Return (July-September).

Up-to-date assessments will induce up-to-date payments and will prevent the accumulation of debts. We also aim not to trouble all those employees whose income does not exceed a certain amount which will be fixed by regulation and who have no income from other sources than that from which tax is deducted at source. It is the intention to exempt these taxpayers from the need to submit a Return. That will save them and us unnecessary trouble and expense which do not bring in additional income. It is clear that this will not deprive the worker concerned of the right to ask for an assessment if and when he wishes and, similarly, the assessment officer will have the right to ask for a return whenever he deems it necessary and useful.

We are now in the midst of an operation designed to investigate all those residents who may be deemed to be taxpayers and find out whether they are in the taxpayers' register. All those from whom income tax is due but who have so far succeeded in dodging payment will henceforth be included in the register.

If, because of budget limitations, we have to close one office or another, everything will be done to assure the citizens good and efficient service with the minimum of trouble.

Q.: Will the Law make the Department's work easier?

A.: The new law affects only income for 1957. That is to say, this year, it will go into effect only in calculating the tax deduction on salary and wages. As for other income, the law will come into full operation only after receipt of the Income Tax Return for the assessment year 1957, i.e. only in 1958.

To sum up the law in one sentence, it can be said that the amendment brings a reduction for families with children, it reduces the marginal rate, expands the list of social deductions, and brings into account savings by way of provident funds, life assurance, etc.

I feel sure that the new law will stimulate cooperation between the public and the administration — the staff of the Income Tax department. This will lighten their difficult and responsible task of collecting IL260m. during the fiscal year 1957/58.

Notice to Employees

An employee who is required to fill in and submit a form on his income (Form A) is requested to return it without delay. Failure to do so will cause unnecessary trouble.

Income Return (Form A)

Tax Assessment Year 1956

At the beginning of May, Tax Assessment year 1956, the Income Tax Commission will send every independent earner Form 301 (Return of Income for Tax Assessment Year 1956).

Those who receive it are asked to fill and return to the office of the Assessment Officer with whom connected (and not to the Income Tax Commission in Jerusalem as heretofore).

Citizens without Files

The Income Tax Commission has sent to citizens without files at Income Tax Offices a notice, and to those who have not yet replied, a reminder, in which they are requested to submit the required details concerning their sources of income.

Some citizens have failed to respond and are once again requested to do so within one month. Otherwise the Income Tax Department will be obliged to open files on the basis of the data in its possession and resort to all legal means at its disposal in order to obtain the required information.

Do You Know Where Your File Is?

Anyone interested in knowing whether he has a file at the Income Tax Office and where it is, may apply in writing to the File Index Department of the Income Tax Commission, Jerusalem, and indicate the number of his Identity Card, his surname, given name, father's name, address.

The Department will reply in writing to applicants within one week.

BETTER RELATIONS

After 11 months of debate in the Government, the Finance Committee, the Coalition, the Knesset itself, in special commissions and subcommittees, and after all-night sessions and countless day sittings, the Income Tax Amendment Law has become a fact. But the arguments have not ended for there are still some who continue to discuss the case on its own merits and some who digress to forget the main issue. We have therefore thought it right to ask an authoritative source, the Commissioner of State Revenue, to clarify a number of problems.

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Q.: What were the motives for changing the Income Tax Ordinance?

A.: The law as it stood was not clearly understood by the public and it is not enough that a tax law be fair: it must also appear to be fair. Thus the first requirement is, that it be clear. And it must make clear to the citizen in a simple manner why he pays what he pays and why his neighbour pays more tax or less. The tax credit system of personal allowances under the old law was confusing to the general public and not understood by it.

When the citizen was granted a credit from a certain amount of tax, he did not always understand what amount of his income was made free of tax. We have therefore gone back to the deduction system, which is simpler and more clearly understood. Every citizen will know what amount of income is tax free, and what amount is liable to tax.

Another reason for the change is the relation between the tax burden and family position. Under the previous law the distribution of the tax burden between large and small families, was inequitable. The large families paid relatively too high a tax.

The new law puts an end to this situation. It introduces an important amendment intended to ease the position of families (with many children) while childless couples and bachelors will have to pay more. To the extent that we decided to ease the burden for certain groups, it was unfortunately necessary to increase the demand from others. For the tax must be obtained somewhere. Still I am convinced that this new arrangement is sounder and more equitable.

We did not intend to change the tax for a couple with one child, though, for technical reasons, certain slight changes have been made. A couple with two children will feel an immediate benefit and the more children, the greater the benefit.

A.: What are the main changes in the new law?

A.: Under the old law, we reached a marginal rate of 70%, at an income of IL5,400, i.e., 700 pruta were paid on every pound of taxable income above this amount. Under the new law, the maximum marginal rate is only 60% and even this is reached only at a taxable income of about IL10,000.

At the same time, many other changes were introduced. The new law gives a special allowance to a man who has reached the age of 60; and there is also a special allowance for a child which is unable to support itself. The parent of the child will receive an increased allowance. If the child is in an institution, the parent will receive yet further allowance.

The new law also lays down clear provisions concerning filing the Income Tax returns. Formerly it was not altogether clear who had to submit a Return and who did not. This caused some persons unnecessary annoyance. Now it is quite simple: employees with low incomes, will have to submit a return only if expressly required to do so.

Q.: What is meant by "low income?"

A.: Income from salary or wages up to IL3,500 provided that the recipient has no income from another source.

The period during which a criminal prosecution may be filed has also been extended from three years to six.

Q.: What does this amendment mean?

A.: Under the old law, there was a certain lack of coordination. While an assessment could be reopened within six years, it was possible to file a criminal charge within a three year period only. It thus transpired that with the reopening of an old assessment the authorities did not have the power to lodge a criminal prosecution when necessary. Now these periods have been coordinated.

Q.: What changes have been introduced for those, who under the former law, enjoyed special concessions?

A.: In the future, youth of 18 years of age and over, will be liable to pay income tax, and their position as regards both paying tax and receiving allowances will be the same as that for adults.

In the case of a working youth who supports his parents, the law permits an allowance of IL250 for every dependant. Thus, a youth supporting his parents will pay tax only on an income of IL1,550 and over.

During the discussions, we thought it right to amend the relief to students. Henceforth expenditure on study will be exempt from tax only if the student is under 30 on the assumption that up to that age the student gives most of his time to his studies. Beyond that age, the student must prove that most of his time is devoted to study.

Q.: What is the reason for this amendment?

A.: We think it only right that a student who concentrates on his studies and who works only to finance them should be granted the facilities for continuing. But if one is already in a job and wishes to increase his knowledge, the State, in its present position, cannot give him special facilities. He must study at his own expense. It may be assumed that up to the age of 30 the student's occupation is study. Beyond that age, he must prove it.

Zeev Sharef
Commissioner of State Revenue

Q.: Does that mean that age is an important factor in the new law?

A.: Yes. The bachelor's tax is also determined by age.

We assume that up to the age of 32 a bachelor lives with his parents, but beyond that he lives independently. For that reason the law grants him an additional allowance.

Q.: At the time, public opinion was aroused over the problem of the working wife. How has this been settled?

A.: The debate turned on the question whether a working couple without children should be considered as two single persons or whether they should be given a special allowance because they are a couple. The question of a couple with children was likewise the subject of debate.

A reasonable solution has been found for all concerned. The working wife has been granted an allowance equal to that of the husband. A working wife, who has children, receives an additional allowance of IL-200 besides the ordinary allowance for each child granted to the father. This additional allowance is given in consideration of the special expenses incurred by a working woman with children.

Besides this, a working wife of the age of 55 or over will receive an additional allowance of IL250.

Q.: Is this to be taken as a comparison between an elderly woman and man?

A.: A woman never grows old!

Q.: Can we consider these changes as final, or have you additional changes up your sleeve, these being just a beginning?

A.: In the future, changes can be made quite simply. The amended law includes a section which empowers the Minister of Finance to bring to the Knesset proposals for changing the tax credits and allowances, and, of course, it is the Knesset which decides. In this way much of the delay which is involved in bringing a new law, will be avoided, when the changes concern technical matters of allowances. Should there be need of such changes in the future, we will not have to go through 11 months of discussion as was necessary this time. But I belive that the law as a whole may be considered permanent, though it may be necessary from time to time to change it in the light of changing needs.

Q.: To what extend did the public co-operate in moulding this law?

A.: I must record with satisfaction the great help given to us in the Finance Committee of the Knesset, both by the Chairman and by the members of the Committee. In addition, we held a series of meetings with the representatives of economic organizations, women's groups, etc. We heard the claims of the various sectors and were able to explain to them our intentions and our position.

The public will find in this law a clear expression of these discussions. For example, donations made by private companies have been exempted from tax; a special allowance has been made for handicapped children, as a result of the explanations we received from the representatives of the organization dealing with such children. Altogether, we listened carefully to the claims of the public, and tried our best to find a solution to the special problems put before us.

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In conclusion, Mr. Sharef stated: Laws, too, have a fate of their own. We began the planning of the law about a year ago. In the meanwhile, the debate on the extension of the Defence Levy was sprung upon us. But for this, I have no doubt that the law would have been received with general satisfaction, for this time it brings fundamental changes. Nonetheless, in spite of the discussions and objections, it seems to me that the law has been received by the public with understanding.

Since I hope that the Defence Levy is only temporary, I am sure that the positive results of the Income Tax reform will be felt in improved relations between the citizen, and the tax administration and government authorities.

The Defence Levy Law And What It Means

I. Greenstein
Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax

The new Defence Levy imposed by the Knesset under the Yahav Magen Law, 1957, is a special direct tax or, as the Law has it, a "special addition" imposed on income in the fiscal year, 1957. It comes in addition to the tax due under the Income Tax Ordinance. As in the past, the proceeds of Yahav Magen will be devoted to security purposes.

Although, from a technical point of view, this new levy is linked with Income Tax, the fact is that its being collected under a special law, on a special calculation and earmarked for a specific fiscal year underlines its temporary character. In that, it is distinguished from the "Absorption Tax" or the "Local Authorities Additional Tax" which were collected together with the Income Tax as an integral and organic part of it.

How the Tax will be Collected

Since Yahav Magen is imposed on the income of the fiscal year, 1957, and since the final income for that year will be known only when the assessment is made (after March, 1958), the Yahav Magen will, in the meantime, be paid on a temporary basis.

As last year, the tax will be collected from employees by deduction at source. The tax will be collected from current salary payments. The new deduction table which will be issued to the employer will include an additional column which will show the amount to be deducted for Yahav Magen, and the deduction will be recorded by the employer in a special column on the employee's card.

Self-employed taxpayers and companies will pay the Yahav Magen as an addition to the current payments which they make on account of income tax.

The new advance payments booklet which will be sent out at the end of this month will include a special line where the amount of the advance due on account of Yahav Magen will be indicated. After the end of the fiscal year, when the assessment is made, the Yahav Magen account will be adjusted in conformance with the assessment.

Approved Investments

In accordance with the Treasury's undertaking to limit the tax on approved investments, the Yahav Magen Law 1957 exempts approved investments from the Yahav Magen. This holds for the interest on special issues or debentures on which a limited tax rate of 25 per cent has been approved. As for other bonds (not approved) the payer must at the time of payment, deduct Yahav Magen of four per cent, in addition to Income Tax.

The Rate of Tax

The rates of Yahav Magen this year range between 4% and 11.5% on taxable income. The maximum rate of 11.5% affects only taxable incomes exceeding IL10,500.

In contrast to last year, when the Yahav Magen was paid on gross income, the Yahav Magen Law 1957 grants family allowances. The tax will be collected only from balance remaining after deduction of the family allowances granted for Income Tax with one slight change: the personal allowance will normally be IL950 instead of IL1,050.

However an individual whose income is IL1,650, will be granted an allowance of IL1,000 instead of IL950. The allowance of IL1,000 will be gradually reduced by one pound for every IL25 additional income, e.g.: An individual with an income of IL-1,675 will be granted an allowance of IL999; with an income of IL1,700, an allowance of IL998 and so on. On an income of IL2,900, the allowance will come to IL950. From this amount onwards the allowance remains IL950.

Payment by Companies

Companies will pay a supplementary Yahav Magen at the rate of five per cent, as well as the Income Tax and a further five per cent as well as the Company Profits Tax.

The combined rate of tax including Yahav Magen imposed on a company will thus be 63 per cent, instead of 65 per cent as under the old law (including the former Yahav Magen).

Approved enterprises are not liable to Yahav Magen on 1957 income.

There will be a Yahav Magen at the rate of five per cent on approved productivity bonuses, while the rate on approved over-time income will be four per cent.

Conclusion

Though the Yahav Magen is an additional tax on income, it shows all the signs of being a temporary levy imposed for a limited period.

It is hoped that the public will accept this in the light of the needs for which it is intended, and will pay it punctually with the Income Tax payments. This will save trouble both for the taxpayer and for the staff of the tax department, who have taken on themselves without increased personnel, the task of collecting the Defence Levy in addition to their regular work of collecting IL200m. in Income Tax.

Income Tax and Yahav Magen Deductions from Monthly Salaries

(Under the old and new Regulations)

Monthly Salary	Assessment Year	Married without children: Income Tax	Yahav Magen	Total	Married + One child: Income Tax	Yahav Magen	Total	Married + 2 children: Income Tax	Yahav Magen	Total	Married + 3 children: Income Tax	Yahav Magen	Total
150	1956	1.800	5.700	7.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.500	6.500
200	1956	10.800	7.700	18.500	6.800	7.300	14.100	2.800	6.900	9.700			
	1957	9.400	4.100	13.500	5.200	3.400	8.600	—	1.400	1.400	—	—	—
250	1956	19.300	10.100	29.400	15.400	9.700	25.100	11.600	9.200	20.800	6.500	8.800	15.300
	1957	20.100	6.600	26.700	15.400	5.900	21.800	9.700	4.900	14.600	2.900	3.700	6.600
300	1956	31.300	12.700	44.—	27.400	12.300	39.700	23.700	11.900	35.600	18.900	11.500	30.400
	1957	33.400	9.300	42.700	27.400	8.700	36.100	20.400	6.700	27.100	13.700	5.700	19.400
350	1956	45.500	15.500	61.—	42.—	15.100	57.100	38.200	14.700	52.900	33.500	14.200	47.700
	1957	48.900	11.200	60.100	42.—	10.600	52.600	34.300	9.800	43.900	24.800	8.400	33.200
400	1956	61.800	18.400	80.200	58.500	18.—	76.500	54.800	17.600	72.400	50.200	17.200	67.400
	1957	64.300	13.700	78.—	58.500	12.400	70.900	49.700	11.400	61.100	40.200	10.400	50.600
450	1956	82.—	21.600	103.600	78.800	21.200	99.800	75.200	20.800	96.—	70.900	20.300	91.200
	1957	83.700	16.900	100.600	76.700	15.600	92.300	66.—	14.200	80.200	56.400	12.200	68.700
500	1956	111.200	24.800	136.—	106.700	24.400	131.100	102.200	24.—	126.200	98.400	23.600	120.—
	1957	105.700	20.400	126.100	96.800	19.—	115.800	86.200	17.400	103.600	74.700	15.600	90.300
600	1956	181.100	31.500	212.600	178.700	31.100	207.800	172.200	30.700	202.900	166.300	30.300	196.600
	1957	151.—	27.200	178.200	140.600	25.800	166.400	128.100	24.200	152.300	115.100	21.700	136.800
700	1956	248.700	38.100	286.800	244.400	37.700	282.100	240.200	37.200	277.400	234.700	36.800	271.500
	1957	201.200	34.900	236.100	189.800	33.100	222.900	176.400	30.400	206.800	162.900	28.600	191.500
800	1956	316.100	44.700	359.800	310.800	44.200	355.—	306.600	43.800	350.400	301.—	43.400	344.400
	1957	256.800	43.900	300.700	244.800	42.100	286.900	231.—	39.800	270.800	216.100	37.200	253.400

Calculations include a 5% standard expense allowance not exceeding IL400 per year.
Payments for social contributions are calculated on the basis of 10% of the net income not exceeding IL420 per year.

Arab Girls Gain Independence

By Gideon Weigert

FROM outside, No. 157 in the main street of the Ajami quarter looks just like any other house in Jaffa's suburba. Yet when you enter the iron gate and walk past the charming garden onto the large, shady terrace, you realize you are in a world all its own — the kingdom of *Sitt* Balazia, teacher, mother and guardian angel of scores of Jaffa's Moslem and Christian girls.

Sitt Balazia, as she is known among friends and pupils alike, is Mrs. Balazia Khoury, a veteran Nazareth teacher who settled in Jaffa with her husband nine years ago and has devoted her time to charity and social welfare work ever since.

When the Working Women's Council began its activities among Arab women with the opening of a workshop and club in Jaffa, it was Mrs. Khoury who was asked to take care of the sewing and embroidery courses and to supervise the club. Since then, 120 women and girls have graduated from her classes, and many are making a living from what they learned there.

"A quiet social revolution is taking place in the Arab community," *Sitt* Balazia told this reporter when we visited her last week in the company of Mrs. Genia Pittsik, in charge of the Histadrut's vocational training activities among women. "Who would have imagined, not so many years ago, that fathers and relatives would persuit unmarried young women to leave their houses and find a vocation or employment outside them?"

She was looking affectionately at the 16 Moslem and Christian girls who, assembled in the next room, were doing embroidery ordered by WIZO under the guidance of an instructor. Mostly illiterate, they also learn Arabic and Hebrew twice a week. The club organizes occasional lectures and cultural get-togethers in the afternoons. Educational advances are made, although systematic progress is made impossible by the rapid turnover in attendance, due primarily to the girls' getting married.

Since the Council began its drive among Arab women seven years ago, 250 of them have attended sewing and embroidery courses in various parts of the country, and another 250 or so have gone to language classes and cultural programmes. The nine salaried instructors and club secretaries, seven of whom are Arabs, are aided by 13 young women who have volunteered their assistance. The 500 women and girls, largely Christians, are the thin end of a wedge, and will create, among Israel's 100,000 Arab women, a group that will carry social and cultural advance into the community as a whole.

The woman behind this campaign is 22-year-old Nuzha Dervish, "the Girl from Basra," as she is known among her co-workers. Only six years in Israel, Nuzha is in charge of Arab women's affairs for the Histadrut, and what has been achieved in this field since 1955 is the fruit of her untired devotion and sacrifice.

Miss Dervish's first job was at Nazareth, the biggest and the most conservative centre of Israel Arab life. Here, an attractiveiy furnished four-room clubhouse is the social centre of 200 members and scores of other women. The club is run by an elected committee of 12 members, including Mrs. Fahima Jarjura, headmistress of the Government Girls School and a cousin of the Mayor. Secretary is capable Rose Abud.

In addition to its classes in housekeeping, sewing, basic Arabic and Hebrew, the club arranges a cultural afternoon every three weeks — the bulk of the members do not leave home after dark — and some of the girls, especially the younger ones, have set up folk dancing and drama groups.

"Our budget of a few thousand pounds cannot meet the needs of all our centres," says Miss Dervish, "but above all our staff is inadequate. It would have to be tripled to deal properly with present needs and open one more centre this year." Still a great deal more could be done even with present resources, she feels, with more cooperation from Jewish women's organisations.

The situation is different at the first of Israel's rural Arab women's clubs, opened two years ago in Kafr Yassif. The moving spirit of activities in this village, one of the most advanced in Arab Galilee, is 20-year-old May Shehade, a native of the area and graduate of a Histadrut course for Arab administrators. She is aided by a dynamic group of a score of girls from Kafr Yassif and the neighbouring Druse villages of Abu Snan, Julis and Judeida.

Young Shafika Salman Mu'adi of Julis belongs to the family of one of the Druse's spiritual leaders, and she typifies *Sitt* Balazia's "quiet social revolution." Three years ago Shafika was just another one of the Druse girls confined to the four walls of her home by religion and tradition. Then Nusha Dervish appeared in Julis; Sheikh Jaber Mu'adi, Shafika's relative, was elected to the Knesset; and finally Mrs. Golda Meir, then Minister of Labour, paid her first visit to a Druse village, and her intimate talk with some of the village's women left a deep impression on Shafika.

Difficult Change

"You must realize that the tradition of centuries cannot be changed in the course of days," says Mrs. Jarjura, who has borne the brunt of women's activities in Nazareth for the past three years. Of her own four children, a boy and a girl are already teachers themselves. "There are tremendous social and psychological obstacles which have to be surmounted slowly and carefully lest everything break down."

"Our men know so little about the club, its aims and functions," she says. "If they were better informed, properly guided by men in whom they have confidence, they will ease traditional objections and even encourage their women to participate in fruitful activities."

This is not a question of education, Mrs. Jarjura maintains. Every year over 100 girls complete their secondary education in Nazareth and yet the partriarchial atmosphere prevents them from becoming an intellectually active element in our society.

Learning to sew in the club at Julis.
May Shehade teaches the girls of Kafr Yassif to bake a European cake. Samia Khoury, another girl from the village, conducts the classes in basic Hebrew. Once a month a doctor from Acre lectures to the girls and several scores of other women on hygiene and infant care, frequently accompanying his talks with short films.

Photos by Gross

VISITOR'S GALLERY

The Doctor From Australia

A CORNER of the pleasant dining room in Jerusalem's President Hotel was alive with animated discussion. The participants were a group of women, nearly all members of Australia's delegation in the Conference of the International Council of Jewish Women held recently in Jerusalem. Among them was Dr. Fanny Reading, a kindly grey-haired lady who is Life President of Australia's National Council of Jewish Women.

Dr. Reading founded the Council 34 years ago. "A small group of us had been inspired by stories we had heard about the work being done by the Jewish National Fund," she said. From its modest beginning as a fund-raising body for the J.N.F., it has since blossomed into a nation-wide organization embracing some 56,000 members. Much of this has been achieved thanks to Dr. Reading's efforts. In recognition of her devotion, she was recently elected Life President of the Council upon her resignation from the National Presidency "to make way for a younger women."

This soft-spoken lady from Sydney is a Doctor of Medicine by profession and practises in partnership with her brother.

Dr. Reading speaks with justified pride of the efforts being made for Israel by Australia's National Council of Jewish Women, about which so little is known here. Like other organizations of a similar character throughout the world, the Council has done much to make the women in its ranks assert their ability.

In that vast and distant land they have woven a network of activities including fund-raising campaigns, cultural and social work. Israel is given priority and a living tribute to their efforts can be found near Gan Yavne where, on J.N.F. land, a housing development — Neve Zippora — was recently dedicated in the name of Dr. Reading.

During the same ceremony, organized by the Jewish National Fund, a cornerstone was laid for the neighbourhood's Community Centre named in honour of the Council's National President, Mrs. Vera Cohen, which will incorporate a library bearing the name of Gladys Struzkin, another devoted worker. The Quarter already has 200 homes, each with its own plot of land, and another 100 will be added shortly. Settlers are mainly newcomers from the Arab countries.

Dr. Reading's enthusiastic remarks about the recent conference of the International Council of Jewish Women were endorsed by her table companion and successor, Mrs. Cohen, energetic National President of the Council, who said that this opportunity to exchange ideas was of particular importance to representatives of a Jewry living a great distance from the main Jewish communities.

"We have various ways of raising money for our projects," added Mrs. Cohen. It seems that one of the most successful is the "J.N.F. Queen Competition." "J.N.F. queens" are elected by five states. Quite apart from the varied programmes that accompany the selection of each "queen," the winning candidates themselves take part in extensive fund-raising activity. Both the Competition and the public appearances of the "queens" give a tremendous spurt to activity.

M. HILLEL-SHULEWITZ

EVENING GOWNS IN MOSCOW SHOW

THE Eighth International Fashion Competition will open in Moscow on June 2, TASS, the Soviet News Agency, reported last Saturday.

The countries taking part in the Competition are Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Chinese representatives will attend as observers.

Each country will present 50 models which will include ladies' suits, work and sports clothes, evening gowns, and clothes for men and children, TASS said. *(Reuter)*

mr. & mrs.

GEORGIE Price once had a cartoon in "The New Yorker" showing a gramophone tossing records out on a pile of smashed discs while one of his inimitable ladies tells her girl-friend: "Our automatic record changer says if it isn't Bach—to hell with it."

The anemone and cyclamen season is over, but that doesn't mean that there are no wild flowers to be had. Our son (just turned seven) has a knack for floral arrangements, and not a day goes by that he doesn't manage to bring home a striking bouquet — not Bach, but then who could listen only to Bach.

All kinds of wild grains — wheat, barley, oats — are now green and fresh in the fields. The tall stalks, arranged loosely in an earthenware vase, can be stunning.

We have a large, grey urn, a present from friends that goes well with the living room colour scheme. For months it stood empty for lack of something suitable to put in it, that is, till Ronny went out and came back with a forest of parched, grey-white reeds that transformed it into the room's *pièce de resistance*. Everyone who comes into the house comments on it—and of course he is bursting with pride at his achievement.

Mixing the grain stalks with yellow buttercups, the frowzy daisies which are now in season, the long-stemmed purple Aaron's rod and lavender coloured clovers and thistles which dot the fields in modest clumps, he manages to create a wild, colourful arrangement which could serve as the centrepiece for any table or salon.

On top of the saving on Friday bouquets, his flower-picking keeps him out in the air and out of our air (especially during the Passover vacation) and to all appearances affords his artistic sense some satisfaction.

Cotton knitwear is also a great success in children's clothes in England this season. Illustrated are a cotton ribbed cardigan, plain or piped, tucked dungarees braided or plain, in white, red and blue.
(Drawn by Elisabeth Thomas)

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

FAMILY on a visit from England continue to be astonished by the country and vice-versa. One aunt arouses considerable amazement in the village by insisting on doing her shopping complete with hat and gloves, stockings and high-heeled shoes. The second aunt, going to the other extreme, appears in shorts when the rest of the population is still in pullovers and slacks. They rush gladly out into the *khamsin*, proclaiming it to be the first decent weather that they have experienced, and will not allow me to close the windows.

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MOST difficult to entertain is my uncle, who refuses to look at anything more than 20 years old, saying he is interested in live people, not dead cultures. He is delighted with a workshop in a kibbutz and thrilled with their 5,000 chickens hatched out every month, but will not so much as turn his head to glance at a Crusader castle or at a piece of pottery from the time of Abraham. He is enchanted with Haifa, particularly Herzl Street because of its volume of traffic and hordes of pedestrians, and Tel Aviv meets his approval too, as the night life is comparable to Europe's.

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HE takes it as a sign of great progress that there is now a night club in Nahariya though I tell him that up till now we have managed quite well without one. Both the aunts spend a great deal of time looking into the shop windows and comparing the prices with those in England. They are favourably impressed with our *chic* (not mine), and my daughter, who has given up in despair trying to educate me to a proper sense of fashion, is delighted to find soul mates who will discuss fashion by the hour and window shop all day.

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ALL the local children have been around to inspect the visitors, most popular of whom is the uncle who can waggle his ears and remove his top teeth and does not shriek from dancing ballet in an elephantine sort of way for their edification. Naturally he is generally followed by a group of kids who are hoping to see him perform.

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THE children are also intrigued by the eating habits of their newly-discovered relatives. One aunt has brought with her 30 tins of marmalade from England in the apparent illusion that it is impossible to get it here. Now that she knows the truth she buys it locally and intends to take all hers back to England with her. She also brought a little spirit stove, as she was afraid there would be no means of heating water for a cup of tea.

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THE other aunt has set times for eating special things and these may not be altered. Prunes at 8.30 and bananas at 4, never the other way round or the balance will be disturbed. However, they have all taken to eating humus and other Oriental food with great gusto and don't even hesitate to buy odd-looking comestibles from street vendors, which is more than I have the courage to do. They are so keen on them that I wouldn't be surprised if they started a vogue for falafel when they get back to Manchester and maybe set up a man selling *kuishes* along Deansgate or Cheetham Hillroad.

Strawberries Are Luscious

By Molly Bar-David

YOU can smell the dunams of berries ripening in the spring sun as you enter the village where I live; they waft their perfume in the wind, mixed with the scent of roses which is another speciality of Ganei Yehuda. Go round to the back porches near the kitchens of these farm houses today and you'll smell the honeyed aroma of rose-petals being made into jam and strawberries going into home-made preserves.

There are "fraise" berries as small as the wild wood ones we used to pick in the forests of Canada, and there are big luscious berries the size of hot-house tomatoes. The growers come from every corner of the earth and almost every profession of people who turned their backs to the big towns and came down here to live on the land. There's Nora who used to have a top job in the Labour Department as an efficiency expert—and now all her industry is concentrated on planting, fertilizing, harvesting strawberries of new strains; there's Gitel who still speaks only Yiddish, hailing from somewhere in central Europe, who never ate a strawberry before she came to Israel; there's Shmuel, who used to have a shop and is now near 60 and at last got down to his dream of the soil, and his wife serves you berries and cream from the cut-glass bowls she still has from her old life; and there's Margo who really specializes in roses — 120 varieties of them—but strawberries are her dessert.

There are many ways to serve strawberries and here are some of the recipes I've collected among my neighbouring friends:

Strawberry Spike

Super strawberries and sprinkle with vermouth. Allow to stand overnight. Positively intoxicating! This recipe is from an Italian girl out here.

Or sugar the berries, cover with white dry wine (Hock is fine) and allow to stand overnight. This recipe is from a French friend. Delightful indeed.

Angel Pie

This is an American recipe —one of the most luscious, delicate, exquisite desserts I've ever had. It makes a huge pie.

3 egg whites, dash of salt, ¾ cup white sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, ½ kilo hulled strawberries, sugared water, 1 pkg. strawberry jelly powder, 100 grams fresh rich cottage cheese, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 cup of whipped cream (about ¼ bottle unchipped).

Butter bottom and sides of large (about 9 inch) pie-pan. Beat egg whites and salt until soft peaks form; add sugar 1 tbsp. at a time and beat till stiff. Spread in pie-pan, piling high around the inside rim. Bake in very slow oven for 1½ hours. Turn off oven and cool with oven door closed for several hours.

Now, if this "crust" is too much bother you can begin here with an ordinary pie crust or biscuit crust shell.

If you have sugared your strawberries overnight all the better. Drain off this syrup and add water to make one cup of liquid (or use all water) heat to boiling but not more; mix with the jelly powder. Add cheese and lemon juice and mix well; chill till partially set; add strawberries. Fold in whipped cream; chill until it begins to set and pour into meringue or other pie shell. Chill thoroughly. This recipe has won prizes, and no wonder either.

Fraises du Bois du Barry

Select small red-ripe berries. Stem and dust with sugar. Add 4 tbsps. brandy and 4 tbsps. kirsch for every half kilo berries. Chill for four hours (do not freeze). Dress with Chantilly made of 2 cups cream, 4 tbsps. sugar, 1 tbsp. kirsch, whipped together until mildly stiff. Very fancy and wonderful.

Strawberry Bavarian

1 cup sliced sugared strawberries, 1 pkg. strawberry jelly powder, 1 bottle cream, 1 cup boiling water.

Dissolve jelly powder in water and chill until firm. Whip cream. Now whip the firm jelly. Fold together with whipped cream and ½ to 3 cup sliced sugared berries. Put into molds. Chill, garnish with a whole unhulled berry.

Shortcake Again

A few weeks ago I gave you the recipe for a strawberry shortcake and another for a Passover shortcake. Here's a short cut. Any white cake you have can be split in two and filled with sliced sugared berries with the juice running through, the fruit topped on the cake and then all decked out with whipped cream. Admittedly a hot shortcake made of fluffy hot (bread-type) biscuit pastry is something different, but this recipe is also a treat as a dessert or as a cake for tea.

Strawberry Sherbet

Mix ¾ cup sugar and ½ pkg. strawberry jelly powder in saucepan. Stir in 1 cup of crushed strawberries with its juice and stir well. Bring to a boil. Cool. Stir in slowly 1 cup milk. Pour into refrigerator tray. Freeze to a mush (about one hour). Beat in chilled bowl with rotary until creamy. Fold in 1 stiffly beaten egg white. Return to tray. Freeze until firm (2 to 3 hours) stirring occasionally.

Lemon Strawberry Punch

Make four litres of good lemonade of water, lemon juice and sugar. Add 1½ cups crushed strawberries which have been standing for at least half an hour in ½ cup sugar. Just before serving add ice cubes and 1 litre soda water. Wonderful drink for hot days and summer parties. Make this fresh, as the berries bleach in the punch if allowed to stand.

Milk Shake

This is one good way to make the children take milk when appetites are sluggish in warm weather.

Thoroughly chill 1 cup milk and beat up with ¼ cup crushed sweetened strawberries and if you wish, also with a serving of vanilla ice cream. Serve ice-cold topped — if you like — with a little whipped cream and a few strawberry slices.

Radio Review

Conferences on the Air

THE Bible conference held every Pessah and the Archaeology conference organized every Succot are important occasions enabling scholars from all parts of the country to meet and exchange notes. They are also marked by a series of lectures, thereby enabling the radio to make long recordings, of which selected highlights are put together in traditional broadcasts on both events. The format is familiar but still fascinating, and last week it was Miriam Golan who had the tremendous job of boiling four days of speeches into 40 minutes of feature.

She chose to open with five minutes from the preliminary greetings, which are inevitable but entirely dispensable. Once the cackle had been cut and we reached the hosses, it was possible to gain an interesting cross-section of the scholars' approach to the audience. This was perhaps more revealing than the subject-matter which in the brief allotted span, was perforce perfunctory.

How does one address an audience of fellow-scholars ? Professor Goitein opened in a rather declamatory style. He was surveying the period of Isaiah but his approach was more reminiscent of a defence counsel summing up a libel case. Rachel Margeliot — a voice in the wilderness calling that there was only one Isaiah—addressed the gathering as though it were the annual conference of *Moetzet Ha-Poalot*, at its most *Second Aliyah*-ish. The most remarkable performance was by Dr. Eldad, a very Begin of Bible expositors. The nature of Isaiah's prophecy moved him to a whirlwind of Zion Square oratory. Rabshakeh would never have had a chance had Dr. Eldad (Sheib) stood opposite him on the walls of Jerusalem.

The two scholars who made the best impression were Dr. Yigael Yadin and Professor M. H. Segal. In attractive Oxford Hebrew, the veteran professor discussed Isaiah's eschatology (which the editor informed us was her own favourite topic) in a lucid, illuminating and pleasant manner. Best of all was Dr. Yadin, who was not demagogue, pleader or even lecturer, but a colleague chatting with his equals in a conversational style punctuated — save the mark ! — by touches of humour. Altogether it was an absorbing lesson in the psychology of the scholars.

THE previous night Dr. Yadin made a specifically radio appearance in a Galei Zahal feature on the Dead Sea Scrolls. The Scrolls, having received the imprimatur of the "New Yorker" and "Time," are now eminently fashionable and no drawing-room conversation is respectable without at least a passing reference to the Teacher of Righteousness or Cave II. The radio is contributing its own mood of canonization, as is evidenced by three hour-long features on the B.B.C. Home Service, the series of 32 half-hour programmes being broadcast in Wisconsin, or the 90-minute lecture by M.Y. Ben Gavriel recently heard in Germany.

Galei Zahal was more modest. Its 45-minute feature on I. Yadin's recent book was immaculate from a scholarly aspect. It opened with a dramatized account of the original findings, especially the role of Professor Sukenik. The story, *Allegro ma non troppo*, is nevertheless exciting. There may well be many listeners to the army broadcasts who have not previously heard the account of what has become the second most famous journey to Bethlehem and all the other attendant episodes, and it is as well that they should know them.

Dr. Yadin himself appeared in the programme to explain the significance of the Scrolls. As a good scholar he was of course, generally non-committal; after all, the popular identification of the Dead Sea sect with the Essenes is about to be challenged in a couple of books due to appear in England by reputable Jewish Hebrew scholars so it would be unwise to make any statement without qualification. Nevertheless he put forward what have become the most reasonable and widely-held views. This was no place to enter into details and the approach was just right. The family representation was completed by Yosef Yadin's masterly recitation of one of the Thanksgiving Scrolls.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Verdi's "Don Carlos" (Sat. at 4); Admiral Louis Kahn on Scientific Research (tomorrow at 5.45); Celebrity Porter's "Can-Can" (tomorrow at 7.50); Woman's feature (Sun. at 12); Yehuda Wohl's opera "The Fence" (Sun. at 7.40); "Day and Night in Treblinka" (Sun. at 9.23); Bible Readings (as from Sun. at 11.05 p.m.); Moshe Sharett relates "My most interesting meeting" (Mon. at 8.29); First of May feature (Tues. at 7.30); Frank Foster playing jazz (Weds. at 10); "The Negev" (Weds. at 8.10); "Record Collectors" (Weds. at 10.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 48.9 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.); 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. News in English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.08 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.57 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

11.30 "Ramadan" Prayers for the Moslem Community. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Light Music (R). 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Light Music. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Borodin: "In the Steppes of Central Asia" (Conductor: Andre Cluytens); Copland: "Billy the Kid": Ballet suite (Conductor: Leonard Bernstein); Prokofiev: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C-minor, op. 26 (Soloist: William Kapell). 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.15 "Our Political Front." 8.25 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Evening Concert: Faure: Trio in D-minor, op. 120, played by the "Beaux Arts" Trio; Beethoven: Quartet No. 3 in D, op. 18, played by the Budapest String Quartet; Dvorak: Piano Quintet in A, played by the Chigi Quartet with Sergui Lorenzi at the Piano. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Ph. E. Bach: Symphony No. 3 (Conductor: Eugen Jochum); Beethoven: Rondo in B-flat-major for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Friedrich Wuhrer); Mozart: "Les Petites Reines" — Ballet Music (Conductor: Rolf Reinhardt). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 1.42 "We Present Tonight." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: Verdi: "Don Carlos" — First Selection. 5.05 "Art and Culture." 5.25 Shabbat Tunes. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.25 "Hanavdil & Melaveh Malka." 7.50 Musical Show. 8.20 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra: Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger: Soloist: Sivana Shapir (Soprano). Songs and Arias by Rappaport, Gorochov, Delibes, Meyerbeer, Thomas, Gounod and Bizet. 8.55 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu — Chap. 29. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Chamber Music: Brahms: Piano Quintet No. 2 in A, op. 26, played by the Polishuk String Quartet with Nadia Eitingon-Reichert at the Piano. 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 468, 225, 48.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 43.9 and 469 M.): **Today:** 1.45 "Light, Fare." 2.15 Programme for Tomentzim. 2.35 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Previews. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in East Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

5.30 Sephardic Sonata. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Evening Tunes. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mourabit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 Sabbath Programme. 7.00 Hebrew Programme. 7.08 News in Yiddish. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "We Shall Remember Them" — a Programme for Martyrs Remembrance Day. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.08 News in Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: 11.30 a.m. News. 11.40 Shabbat Programme. 11.55 "A Visit to Karkur." **Tomorrow:** 11.30 a.m. News. Programme. 11.40 Highlights. 11.40 "We Shall Remember Them" — a Programme for Martyrs Remembrance Day. 11.55 Songs of the Ghetto. 12.00 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 235 & 228 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45. Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart, Debussy & Beethoven. 9.10 Excerpts from musical Shows. 9.00 News. 9.15 Military Mail 1005 — at your request. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "On Tunes & Men." 7.00 News. 7.10 Entertainment Records. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "Pleasant Tune." 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.85, 16.56, 16.92, 19.42 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the weekly British press.

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REGISTRATION HAS STARTED
Walter Frankl, the Manager of the Kaftana and sports teacher, will give information and accept registration in Tel Aviv at the Club garden of the former Peer Cafe, Allenby Rd., corner Rehov Bialik, today, April 26, from 3.30-6.30 p.m., and tomorrow, April 27, from 10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION
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NEW BIBLE DICTIONARY

OTZAR L'SHON HAMIKRA (Thesaurus of the Language of the Bible: Complete Concordance; Hebrew Bible Dictionary; Hebrew-English Bible Dictionary). Edited by Samuel E. Loewenstamm and Joshua Blau; The Bible Concordance Press, Jerusalem, 1957. (Vol. I of five projected vols.)

by DAVID FLUSSER

SUCH is the absorption of Israelis in the Bible and its related studies that the appearance of the first volume of a new Bible Concordance is not only a matter of interest to a restricted group of scholars, but the concern of everyone. Furthermore, the excellence of the book should be a source of joy and a festive occasion for all readers of the Bible in the original.

A concordance is a sort of tamed Bible, a systematic alphabetical arrangement of its contents. You can find out from it how often a particular word appears in the Bible and its various uses — no small or abstruse matter when you consider the relation of the Bible to the revival of the Hebrew language. Needless to say, the book under review is not the first of its kind. The most recent Hebrew concordance was that of Solomon Mandelkern, which was published in Leipzig back in 1906.

Compared to Mandelkern's work, this new concordance is completely revolutionary in many respects, and we shall only be able to deal with a number of these innovations. There are two reasons for these great innovations. First of all, the book is not intended for a select group of scholars, but for the Israel public at large, and the editors write that:

> Considerations of convenience and of scholarship alike have led us to depart from the practice of earlier concordances, in which all words are arranged according to their roots, and to follow that of most dictionaries of the Bible, which adopt the alphabetic order. How many readers, for example, would expect to find [illegible] (Torah) under [illegible] (match — staff) under [illegible]? It must be remembered that many derivations are not only puzzling, but also highly doubtful...

The above passage also hints at the second reason for the rearrangement of material in the new concordance. Scholarship has advanced, and new epigraphic material has changed a good deal in Hebrew philology. Thus we have found further examples where one root may comprise two homonyms.

The innovation is not confined only to the rearrangement of the material, but stands out especially in the dictionary preceding each item. Like Mandelkern's Concordance, this Thesaurus is also a combined concordance and dictionary. Similarly, the dictionary here, as in Mandelkern's work, is written stenographically — but what a difference there is in this Thesaurus! Mandelkern's dictionary is regarded as a rather useless appendage, since it is uninformative and obsolete. On the other hand, the short dictionary in the Thesaurus is one of the finest scholarly works we have been blessed with in recent years, and will be of the greatest value to users of the book.

The dictionary contains clear discussions of the various meanings of the word, of the difficult passages in which it appears, of grammatical points, etc. It is also up to date and provides a short bibliography, thus making it the most modern dictionary, and in my opinion, the best, of the language of the Bible.

One of the examples of first-rate discussions of a work is that devoted to [illegible] — a word not to be found in Mandelkern. This simple word generally indicates the definitive accusative, but it also has special uses, and the dictionary not only discusses these, but also marks the word with an asterisk wherever these special uses occur. I happened to be speaking the other day to one of the leading scholars doing research on the Dead Sea Scrolls and he told me with great joy, that he had been able definitely to understand a difficult passage in the Scrolls on the basis of this discussion of *et* in the Thesaurus, and was then able to check all the biblical parallels by using the asterisks.

Important Project

The first part of this Thesaurus is therefore among the most important scholarly projects undertaken in Israel in recent years. It is among those which seem to work out of their own accord, since they carry on quietly and modestly away from the noise and publicity of so many projects sponsored by public bodies. The names of the eminent scholars, Samuel E. Loewenstamm and Joshua Blau, and of their assistant in Arabic philology, Dr. L. Kopf, are known to a restricted circle of specialists, but there is no guarantee that the support hitherto received will continue. Thus they have not had a sufficient staff of assistants in seeing the work through the press and have had to undertake much of the routine unproductive work themselves.

Since the project is being carried out by a private enterprise, certain difficulties were inevitable. While this Concordance is much freer from the errors studding previous works of the kind, there are misprints in the words printed in Latin, Greek and Arabic characters. These misprints are especially painful in such an outstanding project, since they have not resulted from lack of knowledge or ability, but from utter exhaustion, from not having the necessary technical staff which would have obviated them.

One error cannot be pinned on the printers, and can be found in both the Hebrew and English versions of Mr. A.M. Habermann's excellent introductory article, "Bible and Concordance" — which could have been longer. There we have Anadymene instead of Anadyomene, but we cannot demand of a Hebrew scholar devoted to his language and his people an exact knowledge of the Venus Anadyomene of the Greek painter Apelles.

The appearance of this first part of the Thesaurus raises an important question regarding our cultural policy. We are certainly more important as a cultural than as a political force, thanks to our past as the people which gave the world the Bible, and also because of the works now being produced in our midst. Insofar as these projects deal with medieval Hebrew literature or specialized problems of Talmudic literature, they only concern Jews, but there are branches of Judaism which not only involve us but also interest the Christian world at large. We are obliged, in my opinion — not only for "Zionist" reasons, but also out of pure scholarly fairness — to make available to those who do not read modern Hebrew the results of biblical and related research carried out here.

The simplest solution is to translate Hebrew scholarly works. Why, for example, have Prof. Cassuto's "Goddess Anat" and Prof. Segal's commentary on Ben Sira not been translated? They should perhaps not be put out here, but there should be an institution which would systematically offer them to foreign publishers.

Before I saw the Thesaurus I thought this would not apply to it, since it was a concordance to the Hebrew Bible. However, after dipping into it I found that the excellent dictionary preceding the individual words was only partly translated, and that the most interesting part, containing the most important scholarly material (in petit type), was not translated into English at all. The publishers can be excused for not providing a complete translation, for otherwise this would have turned into a monstrously oversize book, but it would certainly be worthwhile translating and publishing separately the whole excellent biblical dictionary, since it is the most modern one available and a fine piece of scholarship.

Meanwhile we can rejoice over the first part of the Thesaurus and trust that the editors and the publishers will continue to overcome the technical obstacles in their way and will complete the project. I am certain that anyone who dips into the work will be glad to give the project at least moral support.

ARIE SARTONI: At Work
From his current exhibition at the Chemerinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv.

Scholars' Views on Israel Role in Civilization

ISRAEL: ITS ROLE IN CIVILIZATION. Edited by Moshe Davis — Harper, New York. 322 pp. $4.00

In 1952, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, in conjunction with the Jewish Agency for Palestine and a handful of other Jewish institutions and organizations, sponsored the Seminary Israel Institute. Since that time, convocations and luncheon lectures have been held under the aegis of the Institute, and a number of books have emerged as a result of the valuable lectures delivered by leading Jewish and non-Jewish scholars and spokesmen.

Mordecai M. Kaplan's "A New Zionism" is based on a series of these lectures and others are in the press. The present book is also an outgrowth of lectures given under the sponsorship of the Seminary Israel Institute, both in the U.S. and in Jerusalem. Moshe Davis, the editor and noted communal leader, has done a good job of editing, and Rose Halprin has given a touching portrait of Hayim Greenberg, to whom the book is dedicated.

Contributors to this volume include noted Jewish philosophers, educators, scholars and specialists, as well as some Christian scholars and historians. Many of the essays are extremely enlightening; others are too brief. In all, however, it is a thoughtful volume, full of good things.

David Ben-Gurion and Louis Finkelstein contribute to the first section, called "The Role of Israel in the Modern World." Dr. Finkelstein, President of the Seminary, has produced an eloquent essay on "The State of Israel as a Spiritual Force," while the Israel Prime Minister is as forceful as ever in "The Spirit of the New Israel." Professor William F. Albright, Dr. Salo Baron, Professor H. Louis Ginsberg and Professor Saul Lieberman contribute to the second section on "What History Teaches." Professor Ginsberg's study on the Dead Sea Scrolls is illuminating, even to those who may be well read in the subject.

The third part, on "The New State," contains some of the best studies. Yehuda Leo Kohn writes on the emergence of a Constitution, but this is more or less academic, for Israel has no Constitution as yet. Hayim Greenberg, the great Zionist theoretician and teacher, contributes an essay on "Religion and the State of Israel," which, as usual, is original in thought and highly provocative. Conductor and violist Milton Katins on music in Israel is too brief and Professor Martin Buber's "Character Change and Social Experiment in Israel," while useful, is less penetrating than some of his articles on similar themes elsewhere.

The final section, "America and Israel" contains little that is original in thought and approach, although Selig Adler's "Background of American Policy Toward Zion" does serve to remind us that the U.S., until recently, had always been sympathetic to the Zionist dream.

HAROLD U. RIBALOW

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

An important work by Maimonides, the first of his medical works to be published by Mosad Harav Kook and the Hebrew Medical Association, is **Hanhagat Habriut** (Regimen Sanitatis, Hebrew translation by Rabbi Moshe Ibn Tibbon, Mosad Harav Kook, IL6) edited by Suessmann Muntner. Maimonides' works, it must be noted, were not written solely for the physician but for every man interested in the subject of good health. The present edition explains everything deemed difficult in Rambam's writings, and in the chapters added by the editor there is a note that "all the psychosomatic discoveries of our days are nothing more than rediscoveries with more high-sounding names. The fact that bodily ailments or pathological phenomena are deeply influenced by spiritual and mental processes, which sometimes are their only causes, were well known from Hippocrates to Charcot. But none of these doctors stressed the relation between the psyche and the soma as did Maimonides 800 years ago..."

Mishnat HaRambam (Maimonides' Teaching, Massada, IL4) by Z. Adar is a systematic selection and classification of subjects to make things easier for the modern student and reader and to render easier their approach to the Eagle's views and outlook, while **Otzar HaRambam** (The Maimonides Thesaurus, Dvir IL3.750) by Nahim Arieli is a treasure of thoughts, concepts and ideas in the writings of the Eagle, arranged in alphabetical order. From the pen of Yekutiel Ya'acov Neubauer comes **Harambam al Divrei Sofrim** (Maimonides on Contributions of the Scribes, Mosad Harav Kook, IL3.500) with an introduction by Binyamin De Vries.

For young readers, **Beinot Sadeh V'ya'ar** (In Green Field and Forest, Newman, IL2.600), S. Yoram has selected and translated a number of interesting stories dealing with the battle for self-preservation in nature and takes the youngster so far afield that reading this book should help to widen his horizons.

Family Jokes

A. Aviyovel and A. Gad have collected a bookful of jokes and "chizbat" for children and the family group and entitles them **Bevraya Aliza Bahayit** (A Gleeful Company at Home, Kiryat Sefer, IL1.300). Len Goldberg has written the text for **Malkat Shva Hak'tana** (Little Queen of Sheba, Sabar Publications, IL3.500), for which Hanna Rivkin Barukh has provided the photographs and which together make up an interesting story of immigrant children in the Youth Aliya framework. More stories for children are to be found in **Sansinim** (Date Stalks, Dorot, IL2.900) by Levin Kipnis, and **Pirhey Ziv** (Splendid Flowers, Amihai), a great part of them culled from the Grimm brothers without mention of who collected them. Full credit to David Gilboa, the illustrator.

The famous Indian writer, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, who penetrates the very heart of the universe with his able writing, here tells the story of **Kory Hapeel** (Kory the Elephant, Hebrew by M. Dafna Newman, IL1.750), who has been raised and trained in an Indian home.

M.H.

...and Foreign

We very much admire the criticism of Lionel Trilling, and he has written two exceptionally fine short stories, but his novel **The Middle of the Journey** (Anchor, IL1.710), now reissued as a paperback, was a great disappointment when it first appeared in 1947, and time has added no lustre. He violates all the rules of novel writing, but not in a creative way; the material is always written *about*, never presented directly. The story is about a left-wing American intellectual, and his disenchantment with and disengagement from his political past.

Chamber Music lovers will not be able to do without a Pelican intended just for them, and it should be especially useful as a guide (to works, not recordings) in ordering records, now that shipments are to be renewed. The range is from Haydn and Boccherini to the present day, each chapter being written by an authority on the composer treated. We were struck by the fact that chamber music experts, like amateur enthusiasts, among whom we count ourselves, have a remarkably unified approach to their subject, and one could easily have thought that the book, **Chamber Music** (edited by Alec Robertson, IL1.625) was written by one person. Enthusiasm and understanding go hand in hand. Technical innovations are indicated, and the special characteristics of most important works are discussed clearly, with a generous [illegible] of musical examples. We especially enjoyed Roger Fiske's demonstration of the unity underlying Beethoven's last quartets. And perhaps the repeated references of many of the authors to Bartók's quartets (which also have a chapter to themselves) will encourage stick-in-the-classics to try their luck again with these magnificent modern classics.

Face of Spain

Gerald Brenan's **The Face of Spain** (Evergreen, IL2.610) is much more than a travel book, though it is also a first-rate example of that genre. Brenan wrote a book on Spanish history and politics ("Spanish Labyrinth") and a "History of Spanish Literature," so that his account of his return to Spain after a 13-year absence is no superficial hodgepodge of quaint encounters and sights seen. Though he had intended to avoid politics, it was forced upon him, and what could be more ironical than the comments of a nationalist, monarchist guide on the regime: "I tell you that things couldn't be worse here than they are. One can't live, one can't eat. Everyone is starving — everyone, that is, except the people who are plundering the country. Never, never, has Spain sunk so low before. And there's nothing to be done. So long as *ese hombre*, that man, is at the head of things, there's no hope." The same guide also told the story of a Jew from Tangiers who said that one of his ancestors, a famous man in his time, occupied a house in the Plaza Alta in the 15th century. He came from Tangiers to see it, and brought with him the door key which his family had carried away when they were obliged to leave Spain five centuries previously. "And what do you think — it fitted." Mr. Brenan doubts the authenticity of the tale, but *si non e vero e ben trovato*.

M.M.

TWO POEMS

By Dennis Silk

EQUESTRIAN STATUE

Citizen, pause by this equestrian
Statue that commemorates a man.
Remember the tall horseman, the strong wrist,
Live by his doctrine and resist, resist.
The men who paid to put his statue up
Thanked him with a poisoned drinking-cup.

THE GIFT

The thoughtful lady who looks at me when
I smile at her, does not smile, she replies
With two cold coins for dark and lively men,
With a long descending journey in her eyes.

Stamp of the Week

When gallant Hussars waltzed their crinolined ladies beneath the glittering chandeliers of old Vienna, a boy was born to Major Theodor Koerner and his wife, Karolina.

Theodor, following in his father's footsteps, went to the Vienna Military Academy and became a soldier... He rose to be President of Austria and you see him in this stamp.

As a young officer, he was very different from his friends, who liked the pomp and sparkle of parades and the thrill of a cavalry charge. He preferred to study the strategy of war and he became colonel and Chief of Staff of any army corps.

Theodor was almost impoverished when the Germans and Austrians lost World War One. He lived in an attic near Vienna Cathedral, did his own washing, mending and ironing, learned English, French and Russian and taught these languages to earn a living.

His knowledge of Russian probably saved his life when the Russians marched into Vienna at the end of Hitler's war. Two Soviet soldiers held up Koerner with tommy guns because they thought he was a German, but he demanded to be taken before the Soviet commandant and largely as a result of that interview he became Mayor of Vienna. He lived humbly in one room of the city hall and cooked his meals on a primus stove.

In 1951 he was elected President. Even then he did his own shopping with a housewife's string bag and travelled to market by tram — for Theodor Koerner, who died in the first days of this year, had pride but no vanity. He was 82. Now he is honoured by Austria with this stamp. It is perforated 12½ by 14, recess-printed and costs 6d. in London.

CRIME RATION

THE ENORMOUS SHADOW. By R. Harling. — Harpers, New York, 1956. 271 pp. $3.50.

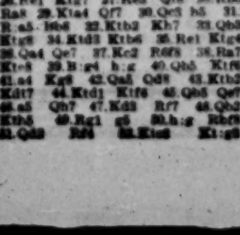
This is a spy story with a newspaper background, this latter being the best part of it. Mr. Harling is a London newspaperman who wrote a very good war book (The Steep Atlantick Stream) and a novel about a press lord (The Paper Palace) but this sort of narrative is not in his line. There is little or no mystery, the wife of the spy betraying him quite at the beginning, loose threads are never tied up, and the ending is very lamely arranged. Like a somewhat similar story by Mr. Llewellyn (Mr. Hamish Gleave), it takes some of its facts from the Burgess-McLean case, and makes the newspapermen try to "get" the spies before informing the police.

P.A.

CHESS

APRIL 26 1957

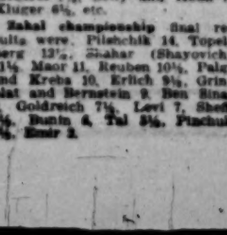
PROBLEM No.1041
O. Wurzburg
1941



Kb1; Re7, Rf2; Bb3. (4)
Kb8; Qb8, Pb4. (3)

White mates in three

PROBLEM No.1042
S. Lloyd
1885



Kg1; Bb8; Kte3, Kte2; Pb2, c4, d2 f4. (8)
Kh4; Bc6; Pc5, d3, f6, f7, g3, g7. (8)

White mates in four

Solutions. Problem No. 1035 (Bartolovic): 1.Qf2! Problem No. 1036 (Hetlbut): 1.Qb3!! thr. 2. Kt:e2x 1.-Kd4 2.Qd3x (replacing the Bc7x set-mate)

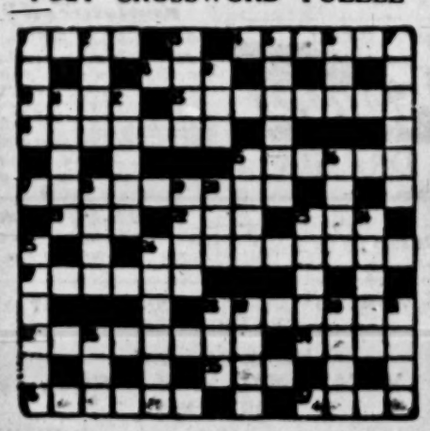
THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
GAME No.615
White Smyslov Black: Botvinnik
(41h game)

1.c4 c6 2.Ktf3 Kte6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.0-0-0 h6 9.Be3 Bd7 10.f3 b5 11.Kt:c6 B:c6 12.Qf2 Qc7 13.Bd3 Be7 14.Qe3 g6 15.Kb1 0-0-0 16.Qf2 Kb7 17.Kte2 e6 18.Ktc1 d5 19.e:d Kt:d5 20.Rhe1 f5 21.Ktb3 Kt:e3 22.Q:e3 Bd6 23.c4 b:c 24.B:c4 Qb6 25.Qe2 Ka7 26.Rc1 Bb7 27.Red1 e4! 28.B:f5 Bf4 29.B:b7† B:c1 30.Bd5 Be3 31.f:e f:e 32.Qc4 Rh7 33.Q:e4 Rhd7 34. Rd3 Bg5 35.Qf3 R:d5! 36.R:d5 Qg1+ 37.K:c2 Rc8+ 38.Kd3 Qb1+ 39.Kd4 Q:h3+ 40.Ke4 Re8+ 41.Kd3 Re3+. White resigns.

GAME No.616
White Botvinnik Black: Smyslov
(5th game)

1.c4 Ktf6 2.Ktc3 e6 3.g3 Bc7 4.Bg2 0-0 5.d4 d6 6.Ktf3 Bg4 7.h3 B:f3 8.B:f3 Ktc6 9.Be2 Kte7 10.e4 e5 11.d5 Ktc7 12.e4 g6 13.h4! f4 14.Bh3; Rf6 15. Qe2 Rh6 16.Bf2 Ktc6 17.b4 f3† 18.Qf1 B:d3+ 19.K:d2 Kta6 20. a3 c6 21.Qd2 Ktc7 22.Rah1 Rh6 23.Rhc1 a5 24.b5 c6 25.b6† Kte6 26.Re1 Ktg7 27.Re3 Qf8 28.Rb5 Ra8 29.Kta4 Qf7 30.Qe3 b5 31. R:a5 R:b6 32.Ktb2 Kb7 33.Qb3 Ktg8 34.Ktd3 Ktb6 35.Re1 Ktg4 36.Qa4 Qe7 37.Kc2 R6f8 38.Ra7 Kte5 39.B:g4 h:g 40.Qb5 Ktf6 41.a4 Kg8 42.Qa5 Qd8 43.Ktb2 Kd7? 44.Ktd1 Ktf6 45.Qb5 Qe7 46.a5 Qb7 47.Kd3 Rf7 48.Qb2 Ktb5 49.Rg1 g5 50.h:g Rh8 51.Qd2 Rf4 52.Kte3 Kt:g3

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Fish breathe through it. 4. He's a stock type. 8. Animal in the cheaper seats. 10. Current arrangement of maps. 13. Name one's flowers. 14. Unmusical cause of a quarrel? 15. Please turn and pass by. 17. Not in the modern manner. 21. He drinks too much. 22. Do it up to confess. 23. Not a go-ahead colour! 26. They can be fun. 27. May penetrate a hill. 28. Looks very surprised. 32. A watch or a firearm. 34. Rise somehow, O King! 35. Scottish river. 36. Fairy the priest finds upsetting. 37. Personal cover.

DOWN. — 1. Prod into action. 2. Sealed by the pon-talker. 3. Fight for a piece of the riggin-g? 5. Wander around. 6. All working people have their relations. 7. Makes a dash for the water plants? 9. It's the last word. 11. Sign to take off. 12. Push off on a child's two-wheeler? 15. Volcano. 16. Have a look in the House of Lords. 18. Won't turn around in a built-up area. 19. Baby, she's no guy! 20. Fear to start a welcoming ceremony? 23. Trodden underfoot by a ladder man. 24. Put off respectfully. 25. Baby birds. 26. Particular person. 28. Obtain half the target. 29. Said to be some kind of exam. 30. Join together. 31. A good golfer may go round in it.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Tandem. 5. Bag. 8. Pear(drop). 9. Ogle. 10. Martin. 11. Candlemas. 13. Loot(tool). 15. Cue. 16. Tenet. 17. Paper. 20. Bin. 22. Mar. 23. Ficta. 25. Bacon. 26. Sag. 27. Soil. 28. Scarecrow. 31. Dam-ask. 32. Lion. 33. Eras. 34. Tow. 35. Sprats.

DOWN. — 1. Tumble. 2. Narcotic. 3. Epic. 4. Men-aces. 5. Bride. 6. Gore. 7. Bloater. 12. Nut. 14. Tent. 18. Amos. 19. Panorama. 20. Biscuit. 21. Pa-god-as. 24. Bar. 25. Flakes. 28. Screw. 29. Rent. 30. Wasp.

BRIDGE

BY JERUSALEMITE

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

WATCHING a game of bridge the other day, I witnessed at the club the following deal:

S. A 6 5
H. K Q 10
D. K Q 7 2
C. Q 8 3

S. Q 10 9 8 2 H. 8 6 2 D. A J 4 C. J 7

S. K 7 4 3 H. A 7 5 D. 8 6 5 C. 9 5 2

S. J H. J 9 4 3 D. 10 9 3 C. A K 10 6 4

South dealt and passed; North bid one no-trumps, South called three clubs, and North closed the auction with three no-trumps. A spade was played, and the defence ran off six tricks.

After the game North argued that with a singleton spade South ought not to have acquiesced in a no-trumps game. South retorted that his one bid had already warned about his unbalanced distribution; had he intended to play the hand at three no-trumps, he would have called accordingly. And indeed, three no-trumps would have been the proper contract if North had a second stopper in spades at the expense of either red suit — if we interchange spades and hearts, or spades and diamonds, three no-trumps is safe. This explanation drew another protest from North — he was no clairvoyant and could not be expected to guess correctly his partner's short suit.

It will be noticed that the partnership had an excellent game for five clubs, depending solely on a favourable position of the diamond ace or jack; more remarkable still is the fact that four hearts are also in, on the sole condition that hearts split evenly, and this time irrespective of the location of the diamond ace.

While it would require a lot of guesswork to reach four hearts, we are of the opinion that five clubs should be within the grasp of any good team, rather than the happy-go-lucky stab at three no-trumps. When South forces with three clubs, there is no harm for North to show his length by bidding three diamonds; South needs now only to overcall with three hearts — to show his distribution rather than to produce a second suit — and North simply cannot miss the implication that he is too soft in spades. Whether he now goes all out to bid five clubs or prefers to risk four hearts with a joint holding of only seven trumps is a matter of opinion.

• **Svetozar Gligoric** recaptured the Yugoslavian championship ahead of Karaklaic, Trifunovic and Ivkov.

• **In the Hungarian** championship Barcza was first with 10 points, ahead of Benko and Bilek 9½, Szilady 8, Portisch and Keberel 7½, Belly and Honfi 7, Kluger 6½, etc.

Zahal championship final results were: Pilschik 14, Topelberg 13½, Shahar (Shayovich) 11½, Maor 11, Reuben 10½, Palgi and Kreba 10, Erlich 9½, Grinblat and Bernstein 9, Ben Sinai 8, Goldreich 7½, Levi 7, Sheffi 6½, Bunin 6, Tal 5½, Ptuchuk 5½, Emir 2.

BULLRING STORY

THE SHORN SHADOW. By Peter de Polnay. Allen, London, 1956. 240 pp. 12/6.

Mr. Polnay is one of those Central Europeans who, while at home in England and in the English language, still write the latter with some faint foreign aroma—this was one of Conrad's (Kozeniowski's) stylistic charms. His scene is usually France or Spain, and he has the knack of making the scene come alive. The book under review is slight indeed, but droll in its way. It tells of a very famous young bullfighter who decides that he has had enough, and to cut himself off completely from old associations he goes to England, marries a most unlikely and typically English country girl — and is in the end lured back to what the enthusiasts call his art.

The fun lies in the different outlook of Spaniard and Englishwoman, the tragedy in the conflict between the longing for peace and the lust for fighting in the breast of the torero, whose character comes out very charmingly as a cross between utter gentleness and kindness on the one hand, and the Spaniard's superb disregard of women and absurd ideas of honour on the other.

PAULA ARNOLD

Seedy, Slummy Environment

THE ANGEL IN THE CORNER. By Monica Dickens. Michael Joseph, London, 1956. 327 pp. 15s.

This is a very professional job, well written, especially the descriptions of a sordid, slummy environment. But the main situation fails to convince. It is that of a career girl, a clever and beautiful and very young journalist falling victim to an Anglicized Italian rowdy, a handsome good-for-nothing who drinks, expects her to keep him, hits her when in his cups, jeers at her refinement, her family and her friends, and in the end drops their sick baby so that it dies.

Nothing of all this puts Jinny off, she refuses to be rescued by her kind rich stepfather, she sticks to her husband with a steadfastness that can only be called sickening, and Miss Dickens has to end the situation by making him throw a hatchet at her and shoot himself, thus setting her free to go and live with her shadowy father.

P.A.

Joel Mastbaum

Joel Mastbaum, the well known Yiddish writer, died at the age of 73 in Tel Aviv a fortnight ago.

My Siberian Life

By M. A. Novomeysky

Now on sale at all bookshops

IL6.500

the author—founder of the Palestine Potash Co., who grew up in a Russia in ferment, in close contact with Lenin, Trotsky, Kerensky —writes a book well worth reading, which adds considerably to our knowledge of that period.

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